The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO, AND WHAT INCLINED TO, DO—CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate Conference Committee, as appointed to-day, was composed of the Senators indicated in last night's dispatches, except that Mr. Wright asked to be excused, and Mr. Morton was put on the committee. The names are, therefore, Messrs. Morton, Sherman, and Merrimon. It is wholly impossible for any one to guess what the action of the Conference Committee may be. So far as can be gathered in the House, the great majority of those who voted against the House amendments to the Senate substitute desire that the Conference Committee should present substantially the bill last before the House, with the percentage of greenback retirement reduced to thirty-five per cent. One other question in dispute is, whether the bank reserves shall be kept at home or whether the provisions of the law relating to them shall remain unchanged. Two members of the House committee and two members of the Senate committee will probably be willing to reduce the percentage of greenback retirement to thirty-five, and, if they thought it could meet the approval of the President, they would make it twenty-five; but the committee has the double duty of trying to make a bill which both Houses will agree to, and which will not be vetoed by the President. The hard-money men of both Houses have pretty generally expressed a willingness to accept any report from the Conference Committee which Senator Sherman would sign, but it now looks improbable that the inflation majority of this committee will agree to anything which Mr. Sherman can accept. The opinion is freely expressed among members of the House that the committee will "patch up" some bill which can be passed; but if the whole affair results in failure, the purpose is to bring in the redistribution bill on some Monday morning, and pass it in the House under a suspension of the rules. The prospect of any financial legislation this session would be extremely doubtful but for the anxiety which prevails very generally in Congress to have the subject taken out of the Fall campaign in one way or another. There are really only a few Democrats, and perhaps a half dozen Republicans, who desire to have the financial question taken before the people. The positions of the members of the Conference Committee may be briefly indicated as follows. Mr. Maynard wants to take a moderate position, that will not offend too much the hard-money men or the inflationists. He does not want either side to class him with their opponents, and he would be glad to have some law passed which the President would sign. Mr. Farwell is a moderate inflationist, but does not wish to go so far as to produce another veto. Mr. Clymer is a hard-money Democrat. Of the Senate committee Messrs. Morton and Merrimon, of course, are extreme inflationists, and Sherman is a specie resumptionist. It will be seen that the views of the committee vary as much as the propositions of finance it is called upon to consider.

THE REVISED CODE—A QUESTION OF RED TAPE.

A considerable portion of to-day's session of the Senate was spent in discussing the question of whether the bills passed yesterday to codify the laws should be engrossed upon parchment, according to the usual custom, or be sent to the President for signature in the printed form, as they passed the Senate. The question came up on a resolution from the House to suspend the joint rules requiring the engrossing of bills so far as they apply to the codification. A decided opposition was manifested toward suspending the rules, and finally the Senate refused to agree to the House resolution. It is probable that another attempt will be made to secure a suspension of the rule. The Revised Code is in three parts. One is composed of the Statutes at Large, one of the Post Route laws, and the third of the laws of the District of Columbia. In all there are 2,000 pages of closely-printed matter. Two of the volumes were passed by both Houses in the printed form, without any amendment whatever. The Statutes at Large, making a volume of 1,200 pages, received many amendments which were printed and interleaved in the original printed volume, so that it now stands as a complete work. The first and most important reason why no enrollment should be made is the liability to multiply errors resulting from inaccuracies in copying and comparing. In the first place, there would be the errors likely to result from copying the bills as enacted, and then the enrolled bills lodged in the State Department would have to be copied again for the use of the printers in publishing the volumes. Errors in the published laws would, therefore, be much more likely to occur if the enrollment is insisted on, than if the bills as passed are signed and made the official laws. The cost of enrollment is also a very important item. The parchment alone would cost $1,000, and 200 day's work would be required to complete the copy. To have the bill prepared for signature by the end of the session, therefore, it would be necessary to employ fifteen or twenty extra clerks, and for the most part persons unskilled in this work, which will also increase the liability to error.

THE ARMY REDUCTION.

The bill for the gradual reduction of the army was further discussed for two hours to-day, and, after earnest attempts to defeat it, finally passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 104 nays. Gen. Hurlbut opposed the bill, and believed that it would destroy both the organization and spirit of the army. He believed that the Government had given solemn pledges to the officers of the army that they should have a permanent career, and that to dismiss them was to break those pledges. Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, thought that the opposition to the bill was impracticable in view of the reductions of the appropriations in the Army bill, and he did not consider that a large military establishment was necessary. An attempt to table the bill was defeated by yeas 71, nays 140. A motion to strike out the amendment which provides for the payment of officers and soldiers by checks, and to substitute therefor the Senate bill to increase the number of paymasters, was rejected by yeas 89, nays 110. Gen. Butler's amendment that the army head-quarters shall always be kept at the Capitol, except in times of war, was rejected without so much as a division of the House.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House spent a part of the day in the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment to appoint a Third Assistant Secretary of State was concurred in—yeas 126, nays 70. The amendment increasing the number of clerks in the State Department was also concurred in. After an extended debate, and several amendments had been offered and rejected, the Senate amendment fixing the fee for passports at $5 was concurred in. All the amendments relative to increasing the number and salaries of clerks in the Treasury Department, and what are known as chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office, were non-concurred in. Several other amendments, proposing increase of salary, were non-concurred in. The Senate amendment, which provided that any unexpended balances shall be covered into the Treasury on July 1, 1875, and every year thereafter, was concurred in, with an amendment inserting 1874 instead of 1875. The House, however, took care to revive the exception as to rivers and harbors and public buildings, which the Senate had stricken out. The bill having been concluded, Messrs. Garfield, Kellogg, and Randall were appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the House.

A RICH OLD GENTLEMAN FRIGHTENS THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have been for some time secretly investigating the source from which the large amount of fractional currency, which was first issued and known as "postal currency," has been put in circulation. The committee were apprised very early in the session, through the Treasury officials, that a large amount of this currency of the first issue, unquestionably genuine and quite fresh and new, was in circulation, and was being constantly presented for redemption. The Secret Service Department of the Government has been at work on the case for a long time in connection with the committee, and it was to-day fully established that the entire amount had been put in circulation by a very eccentric and wealthy old gentleman, who, when this first issue of the fractional currency was made, deposited a large quantity of it in his safe, and never had paid it out until very recently. The Secretary at first thought of issuing a circular warning the public against taking it. It was afterward thought the original plates had been stolen.

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

The committee appointed to investigate the condition of the sufferers in the Mississippi Valley have concluded their examination. They will to-morrow report that there are 40,000 in Louisiana, 10,000 in Arkansas, and 10,000 in Mississippi, and that supplies will be necessary until August or September, when the corn can be harvested. The amount that has been appropriated will be exhausted by June 10.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING SCHEME.

The advocates of the cotton tax refunding scheme have finally agreed on their compromise bill, and will attempt to pass it on Monday next under suspension of the rules.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS OF 1872.

The official delegates to the eighth session of the International Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg in August, 1872, have their report ready, and it will soon be submitted to Congress. The commission, it will be remembered, was composed of Edward Young, of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department; E. M. Snow, M. D., of Providence, R. I., and Hon. William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., formerly Superintendent of the Insurance Department of that State. The report and appendix will make quite a thick octavo volume. The report itself will be quite brief. It will be accompanied by an appendix containing translations of the official action of the congress, and will give a history and synopsis of the seven preceding congresses. The first International Congress of the series was called by Dr. Quetelet, of Brussels, and was held in that city in 1853. The report of the delegates has been delayed to gather the information which is contained in the appendix, one or two of the papers in which are not yet absolutely complete.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The parties who are to make the observation of the transit of venus at the stations in the southern hemisphere have been ordered to report at New-York next Wednesday in readiness to sail on the Swatara for their stations. Gen. Bristow arrived in the city to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FISHERIES—NEWFOUNDLAND INCLUDED IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The President having received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Legislature of Newfoundland have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, as contained in articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 of that treaty, has issued a proclamation announcing that the treaty will go into operation in relation to Newfoundland on Monday, June 1. The articles referred to in the proclamation provide that for a term of years fish-oil and fish of all kinds except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them and except fish preserved in oil, being the produce of the fisheries of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country free of duty, there being an agreement that the people of one country may fish on the coast and shores of the other without being restricted to any distance from the shore, and it is also agreed that one country in transporting goods from one of its ports to another, shall have free transit through the intermediate territory.

WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following is a complete list of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point for 1874: Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy; Gen. Thomas P. Morgan, Peru, Nebraska; Hon. O. P. Temple, Knoxville, Tenn.; Hon. Francis Wayland, Yale College, Connecticut; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Rev. A. B. Kendig, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Gen. J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg, Penn.; Hon. Geo. R. Dennis, United States Senator; Hon. T. O. Howe, United States Senator; Hon. P. M. D. Young, House of Representatives; Hon. Robert S. Hale, House of Representatives; Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, House of Representatives.

If the bill for the reorganization of the army in its present shape becomes a law, the present graduating class at the Military Academy at West Point will have to go home without assignment, and consequently be out of the service. This is a point not perhaps thought of by many members who favor the bill without really understanding the evils concealed in it.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: S. J. McCormick to be Pension Agent at Portland, Oregon; Guilford W. Weeks to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi; James H. Pierce to be Marshal of the same district; Second Lieut. Henry H. Pierce to be First Lieutenant, and First Lieut. S. P. Jocelyn to be Captain in the Twenty-first Infantry; Capts. W. Romkendorff and Albert G. Clary to be Commodores in the navy; Commanders J. H. Russell and A. W. Johnson to be Captains; Lieut. Commanders H. B. Robeson and H. DeH. Manly to be Commanders, and a number of promotions of Masters and Ensigns to be Lieutenants and Masters in the navy.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE STORY.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day examined witnesses in the impeachment case of Judge Story, of the Western District of Arkansas.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Lowery concluded his argument to-day before the House Committee on Appropriations, against the Postal Telegraph bill. Judge Porter will also be heard to-morrow on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE HOME MISSIONS—PREACHING AND PRAYING BY WOMEN—EXCITING DISCUSSION—THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE QUESTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—A meeting was held last night under the auspices of the Presbyterian General Assembly to consider the subject of "Home Missions." An encouraging account was given of the missionary work in Kansas and the Indian Territory. Six years ago the Presbyterians had only forty-three churches and thirty-four ministers in Kansas, and now they have 100 churches and 160 active ministers. The churches in the East have greatly aided in the missionary work in the West, and deserve great credit for their generosity. One speaker advocated increasing the pay of the missionaries, even if it had to be done by cutting down the salaries of the ministers in the larger cities.

Another exciting scene occurred in the Presbyterian General Assembly this morning. An overture from the Rock River (Illinois) Presbytery was presented, which desired the Assembly to tell them if St. Paul's language concerning the preaching and praying of women should be interpreted literally, and whether it applies to the praying of women at the weekly prayer-meetings. Dr. Crosby, for the Committee on Overtures, said "yes," except in special cases to be decided by the pastor; but many voices cried "no," "no." Judge Drake said if the Scriptures spoke plainly and unequivocally on this subject, forbidding women to speak or pray, then the answer should be "no;" if they do not, then it should be an emphatic "yes." [Applause.] Dr. Aikman thought women should not speak or pray in public. Dr. Blinn, of Troy, N. Y., thought women were the greatest power in the Church; in fact, the right hand of it. [Loud applause from the assembly and galleries.] Several speeches were made pro and con, and demonstrations of approval and disapproval were frequent and hearty. Dr. Crosby said that long debate on the question would militate against the perfect reunion of the two bodies of the Church, and asked the members to let it alone. Finally the matter was referred to a committee of seven of the Presbytery. Mr. Lawrence, of New-York, wanted an expression of the Assembly on the question of total abstinence, which led to another discussion. The question was finally placed on the docket. The regular order of the day, "Shall the Board of Education Remain as at Present," then came up and was discussed.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided by a vote of 218 to 148 that the Board of Education and the Committee on Ministerial Relief should remain separate, but with only one Treasurer for both. Rev. Mr. Beatty, from the Board of Publication, said it was proposed to start a newspaper called the *Church Monthly*, which is to take the place of the *Home and Foreign Record*. The following committee on the woman question was announced: Revs. R. H. Richardson, E. L. Hurd, W. T. Findley, J. O. Murray, J. H. Lewis, and Elders P. Orbison and Alexander Whilden.

At the afternoon session, on motion of Dr. Booth, the action of the Assembly on the subject of consolidation was referred to the Committee of Engrossment, who are to report as soon as possible.

The annual report of the Board of Education, presented by Dr. Breed, showed the receipts of the board during the year to be $97,105; expenditures, $97,081. The board still has a deficiency of $11,500. The report was received and adopted.

The temperance question was taken up again. Dr. Crosby, Chairman of the Committee on bills, recommended that no action be taken. Dr. Atwater offered a resolution setting forth that, in view of the prevalence of the terrible sin of intemperance, this Assembly cordially approves and earnestly recommends the practice of total abstinence from all liquors as a beverage, and rejoices in the recent progress made in abating the use, manufacture, and sale of the same, and exhorts all to persevere in earnest efforts and prayer to diminish and extirpate this crying evil.

Dr. Crosby said he believed the Presbyterian Church should present an unbroken front against the accursed liquor traffic, but he found one obstacle to the accomplishment of the work. The brethren want to force their peculiar notions on others. Many believe in teetotalism. In the matter of expediency he did, too, and, as a matter of expediency it was for man to judge of its application before God. Others wanted to make the law of the Church, but he objected to this, for the reason that it no longer leaves man to decide. The consideration of the question will be resumed to-morrow.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

APPROACHING SESSION OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN POUGHKEEPSIE—THIRTY-FOUR CLASSIS TO BE REPRESENTED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 29.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church, which is soon to meet in the First Reformed Church in this city, is the highest legislative and judicial body in the denomination which it represents. It is composed of delegates who are nominated by the several classis and confirmed by the particular Synods. Each classis sends three ministers and three elders, and the full number of delegates will be 204. The session will begin on Wednesday, June 3, at 11 A. M. The first day will be occupied with the election of officers, appointment of committees, and such other acts as are necessary to an efficient organization for business. Then will follow the reception of communications and reports from various boards and committees, and the debate and action upon these will constitute a large proportion of the Synod's work. Among the reports to be presented is that of the committee appointed to confer with similar committees of the Presbyterian Churches, North and South, concerning the feasibility of establishing closer relations between the Reformed and Presbyterian bodies. This will, doubtless, elicit an animated discussion, and will prove a most interesting part of the proceedings. The opening sermon, on the evening of the first day of the session, will probably be delivered by Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., of Brooklyn. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on the afternoon of the second day of the session. On the evening of the sixth day of the session the sermon on "Benevolence" will be preached by Rev. David Cole, D. D., of Yonkers. The sessions of the Synod will be open to the public.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS AT SABBATH SERVICES.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 29.—This was the ninth day of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly. A subject of absorbing interest in the Assembly, for the past three days, has been the question of the rule adopted by the Faculty of the Seminary at Columbia, S. C., requiring the attendance of divinity students upon the preaching at the chapel on Sabbath mornings. This rule was enacted last January, and many of the students felt that it infringed upon their Christian liberty, and that they ought to have the privilege of worshiping God on the Lord's day in the Presbyterian Church in Columbia. Seven students were dismissed, and the others submitted. The subject came up in the review of the proceedings of the seminary. The debate has been earnest and spirited, turning on a paper by Col. Collier recommending that hereafter attendance upon these services in the chapel on the Sabbath morning be voluntary on the part of the students and Faculty.

Hon. J. W. Pratt offered the following as a substitute: "While the General Assembly refrains from expressing an opinion respecting the original intention of the framers of the Constitution, and refuses to reflect upon the past course, either of Professors or students, respecting the attendance upon chapel services on the Sabbath, it interprets the constitution of the Theological Seminary at Columbia as remitting the entire discipline of the seminary, to the faculty of the seminary, and that the students are under their pastoral and imperative control, subject to the review of the General Assembly."

The points that were made on the one side were the right of conscience to worship God, and on the other side, that the authority of the Faculty and the Directors must be upheld. A test vote was reached, when Mr. Pratt's substitute was rejected—yeas, 51; nays, 64. Col. Collier's amendment was adopted and incorporated in the report on seminaries, and the report was adopted. The speakers in favor of liberty of conscience were Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Pitzer; for continuing the rule were J. W. Pratt, J. L. Kirkpatrick, and R. Farris.

The topic for to-day will be "Our Relations to the Northern Assembly." Three propositions are pending—the first, presented by Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick, to appoint an uninstructed committee to confer with the Northern Committee, not on the subject of organic union, but friendly relations and fraternal correspondence; the second, by Rev. J. W. Hoyt, declining to appoint a committee, but stating our readiness to receive and send fraternal delegates at once; the third, by Judge Fentriss, refusing correspondence or conference until the Northern Assembly shall explicitly rescind its action concerning us. The sentiment of the assembly is largely in favor of the first proposition. The debate has continued all day, and a vote will be taken to-night.

Revs. Dr. J. R. Wilson and J. Badger, Professors in the Seminary at Columbia, S. C., presented letters of resignation of their professorships, which were referred to a committee.

COUNTERFEITERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE WEST TENNESSEE GANG IN CINCINNATI FOUND, AND TEN MEN AND WOMEN ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Ever since the capture of counterfeiters in West Tennessee, nearly a year ago, United States detectives have been in this city, working upon information then obtained that the counterfeit money circulated there was made in Ohio. The detectives did not make themselves known to any one outside of the United States Court officers, not even to the city Police, and their names to-day are secret. Having worked up the case thoroughly, they commenced last night making arrests. George Stoppelcamp, keeper of a Water street grocery was the first taken, and word got out that he was kidnapped. The metropolitans made a vigorous search for the kidnappers, but without success. The arrests followed rapidly until ten persons were in custody in the office of the United States Marshal. The names are George Stoppelcamp, Jennie Twitchell, Jacob Devots, Wm. Gordon, John Kirtznuger, B. Stella, Mary Brown, Wm. Buckley, John Mills, and James T. Carle. Their cases were continued until next week, and all the parties except Stoppelcamp, who gave bail, were put in jail. The exact amount and nature of the evidence in the possession of the detectives is not known publicly.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

REVIVAL OF THE MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 29.—The women's temperance movement, which heretofore has been carried on by fits and starts in this city, and has met no success whatever, received a new impetus to-day, in the arrival of seven of the leading crusaders of Williamsport. These ladies, who have thus come to the rescue of their sisters in this city, are headed by Mrs. Deitrick, and are experienced tacticians, and propose to make it lively for the liquor-sellers. This afternoon they met at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. Deitrick made a telling speech to the large audience, composed both of men and women; from there they concluded to go to Ben Dilley's Hotel, into which the home crusaders had several times been denied admittance, but this time the Williamsport leaders pressed in and had prayer and singing, although the bar-tender protested against it. Afterward they had singing and speech-making on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, which attracted a large crowd. The Chief of Police finally told them to desist, as they were obstructing the passage, when they closed their exercises for the day. This evening Mrs. Deitrick addressed the people of Kingston in the M. E. Church, and to-morrow a grand union temperance prayer-meeting will be held here. In the evening Mrs. Deitrick will speak in the Franklin Street M. E. Church.

MISSOURI.

DEADLY AFFRAY BETWEEN RIVAL GANGS—A CONTRACTOR MURDERED—DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Charleston, Mo., says a terrible affray occurred at James' Bayou a few days ago, in which two parties of men known as the "Colston crowd" and the "Helms crowd" were involved, and between whom old grievances existed. Robert Howard was cut nearly to pieces, and died in a short time. Andy Parker was mortally wounded, and several other men were badly injured. There have been no arrests.

Patrick Dougherty, a contractor on the Carthage and North-western Railroad, was murdered near Smithfield Wednesday evening by a half-breed Indian named McCullough, who escaped.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 29.—A severe storm, resembling a cyclone, passed over this city between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was accompanied by hail. Much damage was done to buildings, fences, awnings, &c. Several houses were unroofed, and signs and awnings were hurled about promiscuously. The greatest injury, however, was done in the harbor, where the steamers Bismarck, Bonaccord, and Belle Memphis had their chimneys blown away; the John Kyle had the afterpart of her hurricane deck and her forward yards stove. The ferry-boat Hinkley had her cabin and chimney carried away, and the upper decks of the Southern Belle were swept clean from the deck. A number of other steamers and barges were more or less injured. The damage to the shipping is estimated at upwards of $15,000.

THE OLD COLONY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BOSTON, May 29.—The first meeting of the stockholders of the Old Colony Steam-boat Company was held to-day in Boston, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Onslow Stearns, Oliver Ames, Benjamin Firch, Thomas J. Borden, Charles P. Stickney, Charles F. Choate, Will Crocker, and William Borden. The Directors subsequently chose Onslow Stearns President. The capital stock of the company was fixed at $1,000,000, $900,000 of which was said to be already subscribed. The price agreed upon between the new company and the Narragansett Steam-ship Company for the purchase of all the steam-boats and other property of the latter Company in New-York, Newport, and Fall River is in round numbers $1,637,500, of which the mortgage forms a part. The contract dates the purchase and possession of the property from June 1, 1874, but this time may be postponed if the Directors and Jay Gould fail to agree upon a settlement of certain differences in the contract.

OBSEQUIES OF JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 29.—The funeral of the late John Edgar Thompson will take place on Monday afternoon from St. Mark's Church, and the interment at Woodlands Cemetery will be largely attended by the leading officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other roads controlled by that corporation, members of the Park Commission, the Commercial Exchange, city officials, and Judges.

CUBA.

THE PAPERS AND THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

For more than five years, almost ever since the insurrection, the *Voz de Cuba*, or the party in whose interest that journal has been conducted, has been clamoring for a more energetic course of action against the insurgents. At every vacancy in the chief command of the island—a vacancy which, during the above-mentioned period, has occurred quite often—has this journal put forward and advocated the claims of Gen. Concha to the position, he being the fittest person to cope with and conquer the insurrection. It always referred to the days when he formerly commanded the island, and to the filibustering expeditions of Narciso Lopez. Now that it has gained its point, or that the intrigues of the oligarchy it represents have been successful, and that Concha, invested with extraordinary powers, has been appointed and has arrived in Cuba with the avowed determination to put down the rebellion and restore peace and prosperity to this fair island, the *Voz*, in an energetically written editorial of yesterday—and it must be conceded that the articles of the *Voz* are generally very energetic—again calls for activity in the conduct of all operations, and declares that the time has now arrived for a full display of that quality. It lauds Concha to the skies with fulsome praise of his energy, profound knowledge of the country, and extraordinary fitness to command, and it dwells endlessly upon his habits of industry, for he often spends twelve and fourteen hours daily at his desk. And although the complicated and critical situation of affairs which Concha found upon his arrival is not to be changed in a few days, the *Voz* declares, nevertheless, that the benefits of his rule already begin to be felt, and it breathes a far purer atmosphere than for years past. There is energy in the administration of the Government; respect for the superior authority; *laborantes* and speculators fear his energy, and are more careful in treading their tortuous paths. It then sums up the benefits already conferred by Gen. Concha. United to the energetic measures and decrees concerning the financial status, the organization of the militia, white and black, and many other matters relating to the war and civil administration, the *Voz* further notices that "the vices of gambling and vagrancy are fought with much constancy and energy; that the scandalous scenes almost daily enacted at central points of the city have ceased; that immorality is repressed; that the suits against evildoers and assassins are not eternally prolonged, as those parties who fired upon the Civil Guard in April last received a prompt and merited punishment, and that the shadow of a foreign flag is not sufficient to allow the commission of certain crimes, as witness the expulsion of a Consular agent at Manzanillo, who, it appears, was involved in a conspiracy, discovered in Santiago de Cuba, and consequently ordered to leave the island within ten days." This reference is intended for Mr. William Lauten, the British and German Vice Consul at Manzanillo, who, as stated in a former letter, was arbitrarily forced to leave Cuba. The *Voz* continues:

> "An American who under cover of his tittle of American citizen, and ex-Collector of Customs of the United States, has attempted to violate the law, and presented himself at Nuevitas as coming from the insurgent camp, and who, therefore, has been in communication with the rebels, is now having his case investigated, and will be punished as severely as his conduct merits, in conformity to law, without any influences or mediation in his favor being of any account whatever."

Here the *Voz* refers to Mr. F. A. Dockray, who is still incarcerated in Puerto Principe, and who it already sees in anticipation, stark and stiff with *cuatro tiros* through his head. The *Voz* is very self-congratulatory on the fact that a new order of things is coming; that the wise and energetic system now inaugurated by the Captain General is but the prologue of the end which, it asserts, surely approaches, and adds that all previous plans and attempts have been useless experiments which have only served to waste precious time. These reflections, and a good many more, the *Voz* gives utterance to, in praise of the activity and vigor to be expected from the man who, on two previous occasions in the history of Cuba, displayed it, against Lopez and Pinto, and saved the island from complete ruin.

MOVEMENTS OF CONCHA.

The Captain General, in full uniform, with a number of his aids and staff, yesterday morning proceeded to the Quartel de la Fuerza, or military barracks, situated close to the Government building, for the purpose of making a formal visit to the prisoners and looking into their cases. Quite a number of prisoners were transferred from the Cabaña Fort to the Fuerza, in order to save his Excellency the trouble of a trip across the bay and the fatigue of mounting the long and steep slope of the Cabaña. A great number of prisoners were pardoned on condition of entering the service.

NEW FINANCE DIRECTOR.

The new Director of Finance for the island, Don Bonifacio Cortes Llanos, arrived on Thursday by the Spanish mail steamer Ysla de Cuba. Great benefits are anticipated from his administration of the financial affairs of the island, on account of his antecedents. He has already held the office of Collector of Customs at this port years ago, and was subsequently a Magistrate of the Audiencia or Supreme Court, while in Spain he held the high positions of Counsellor of State and Sub-Colonial Secretary. He is spoken of as in favor of the recognition of the debt of Cuba by the Home Treasury, and will invite ample discussion in the journals on the subject.

ZULUETA'S LABORS.

It is a fact that Don Julian de Zulueta, the present Mayor of the city, is most active in his efforts to clear it of crime and immorality. The police agents have been changed to different wards, and repeated raids against gambling and other establishments are made, while his last order, directed against the "social evil," and mentioned in my last letter, is being strictly carried out. The public drives have been relieved of the presence of disreputable women, and the scandals of daily and nightly occurrence in some parts of the city have ceased. A raid similar to those ordered by Generals Dulce and Lersundi, some years ago, upon the vagrants and loafers of Havana is being made. It, however, more resembles a system of press-gang recruiting for the army, for the miserable fellows are sent to the Trocha. Among the arrests recently effected have been those of persons who declare that they have had no abiding place for years, but sleep wherever night overtakes them. The life of a "bummer" is an easy one, in a country where the climate is so gentle, although the iron seats and stone benches of the Parques de Colon and Ysabel, the favorite resting-places of these characters, are rather hard beds. The favorite spot for the sea-faring "bummer," the deserters from vessels, "beach-combers," marine frauds, and men of that ilk, is upon the Plaza de Armas, and generally ten to fifty of these fellows may be seen daily, basking in the sun, or sleeping on the stone seats under the India laurel trees. The Mayor is determined to clear out these idle and shiftless beings. Another project for the benefit of the public now occupies his attention—the regulation and inspection of the shops of pawn-brokers, who are generally so many "fences."

NOTES.

The Spanish mail steamer Ysla de Cuba arrived the 22d, and had among her passengers Brigadier of the Engineer Corps Andres Lopez de Vega, a number of public officials, eighty-six private soldiers, and 203 seamen for the navy. The Arapiles arrived in port on Thursday from Martinique, where she has been repairing at the dock. Brig. Gen. Menduiña, appointed Commanding General of the Department of the Villas and of the Third Division, arrived at Santa Clara on the 17th, and assumed command at once. Rumors are current regarding the landing of other expeditions for the insurgents, and engagements between the contending forces, but as they are merely rumors your correspondent will not notice them. The Government has granted the usual temporary authorization to Mr. James W. Steele, appointed United States Consul to Matanzas, to discharge his consular duties pending the arrival of his exequatur from Spain.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large flouring mill at Brunswick, Mo., was burned on Thursday night. Loss about $30,000. Insured in the Home, of New-York; the Underwriter and Ætna, of Hartford; the Franklin, of Pennsylvania, and the Insurance Company of North America.

A fire at Elwood, Will County, Ill., on Thursday, burned nearly the entire business portion of the village, thirteen buildings, occupied by fifteen firms, being entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000, upon which there is but little insurance.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the paint shop of Appel & Rogers, on Carson street, Pittsburg, Penn. The shop, together with several business houses and dwellings, was destroyed. Loss about $25,000; partly insured.

The stores of J. M. Bailey & Pond, wholesale grocers, Nos. 34 to 42 Canal street, Nos. 59 and 61 Common street, and No. 1 Tchoupitoulas street, New-Orleans, were burned last evening. The loss is about $200,000.

A fire in Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroyed the whole square bounded by Canal, Front, First, and Clinton streets. The loss is estimated at $25,000, upon which there is an insurance of $10,000.

Yesterday morning the car works of George Bitner & Co., near Torrence Station, six miles from Pittsburg, Penn., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; fully insured.

About twenty small buildings on Clara, Claiborne, and Perdido streets, New-Orleans, La., were burned yesterday. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock a fire broke out with fearful suddenness in the japan and varnish works of Emil Colman & Co., on the corner of Fourth street and West avenue, Long Island City. A kettle of benzine boiled over in the melting-room, and in an instant everything was ablaze. The melting-pots at the time were filled with varnish, and burned with such fearful rapidity that the destruction of the entire block was at one time threatened, and the danger was much enhanced by the scarcity of water in the neighborhood, the firemen being obliged to resort to private cisterns for a supply. They succeeded, however, in confining the fire principally to the melting-room, a heavy brick wall which intervened aiding them in saving the fitting and storage rooms. The loss on building, fixtures, and stock is estimated at $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The same works were totally destroyed by fire about five years ago, when a man was burned to death.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out at No. 826 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by Nathan Berwin as a leather-dressing establishment. An alarm was given, and although the Fire Department arrived promptly every effort to save the contents of the building, which consisted of a large quantity of valuable hides, proved futile. The building was completely gutted. Mr. Berwin fixes his loss on stock and machinery at $5,000, on which there is no insurance. The building is owned by Jacob Sauter, and was damaged $2,000; insured for $1,000 in local companies. From the fact that there was no heating apparatus of any description in the building, it is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Police are working up the case.

Officer Zeeger, of the Second Precinct, at 7:45 o'clock yesterday evening, discovered a fire on the sixth floor of the six-story brick building No. 120 William street, which, with the fifth floor, was occupied by C. J. Schenck, paper-box manufactory. The fire spread rapidly and gutted the remaining floors of the building. Messrs. Schenck's loss is estimated at $4,000. Messrs. Silva & Moulin, occupying the fourth and third floors, lost $2,500 on stock. Mr. Race, machinist, occupying the second floor, lost $1,000, and T. Redhead, tin-box maker, occupying the first floor and basement, lost $1,500. The building, owned by Augustus Rapallo, was damaged $1,500. The insurances are unknown.

A fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 176 Centre street shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday evening, occupied by F. Bonham, guano auctioneer; damage to stock, $500. Brown, Nevin & Hall, dealers in silk hats, occupying the third floor, sustained a loss of $300. Graham, Worsett & Co., dealers in rosewood and mahogany, occupying the first and second floors, were damaged $200 on stock. Building insured for $500.

At 4 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in an unoccupied frame building No. 1,817 Second avenue, owned by John Gardner, but was extinguished before any material damage.

At 6:40 A. M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the five-story building No. 181 Duane street, occupied by L. Rowley as spice and coffee mills. Damage, $400.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Robert Colburn and his son Robert Nelson, painters, were fatally injured yesterday by the falling of a scaffolding at Albany.

Daniel Fernan, a brakeman, was killed yesterday in Elmira, N. Y., by falling from a moving freight train.

The first shipment of new wheat was received in Memphis on Thursday, from Panola County, Mississippi, and shipped to St. Louis.

The bill to refer to the Supreme Court the petition of the Boston Old South Church and Society for leave to sell their real estate has been signed by Gov. Talbot.

The ship Henry arrived at Quebec yesterday, having on board the crew of the ship China, of North Shields, coal laden, and bound for Quebec, that vessel having foundered at sea on the 1st of May.

Charles H. Patten was convicted in the Superior Court, in Springfield, Mass., of manslaughter, in killing Mrs. Mary Haley in that city last November, and sentenced to three years in the House of Correction.

A. L. Russell, of Maine, of the Wesleyan University, while sailing on the river, at Middletown, Conn., last evening, was run down by a ferry-boat and drowned. His companions in the boat were saved.

A collision occurred on Thursday between two trains on the Rock Island Railroad, near Newton, Mo., by which a section hand named McDonald was killed, and an engineer named John O'Dell had his leg crushed.

Edward Wesson, thirty-three years of age, died in Elmira, N. Y., yesterday morning, at a house of ill-fame. He had a large sum of money in his possession. He was on a visit there from the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum.

George W. Meeker, a prominent merchant of New-London, Conn., left home for New-York on business on the 21st inst., since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him, and it is apprehended that he has met with foul play or committed suicide.

STATE CONVENTION OF SPORTSMEN.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 29.—The statement in several papers that it is doubtful if the State Convention of Sportsmen will hold a session this year on account of the scarcity of birds is incorrect. Two thousand pigeons have been shipped from Muskegon, and will arrive here to-morrow morning. More shipments will follow soon. It is expected the convention will be held the second week in June.

WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP NIOBE.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 29.—Her Majesty's ship Niobe is a total wreck at Cape Blanc, Miguelon. Her Majesty's ship Woodlark returned from the wreck this afternoon.

DUELING IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 29.—A duel was fought on Metairie Ridge between two Creoles named A. Guillotte and Pezeros. The weapons were pistols, distance ten paces, fire at will and advance. Guillotte fired at the word of command, shooting Pezeros through the side, near the heart.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

CAUCUS OF THE LEFT CENTRE—THE SEPTENNATE—THE ELECTORAL LAWS—THE POSTAL AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

PARIS, May 29.—The Left Centre held a meeting to-day to consider the means of opposing the Bonapartists. M. Favre advocated an alliance with the Right Centre so that the organization of the Septennate might be completed, the Electoral laws passed, and dissolution of the Assembly then voted. He considered that the elections would be more moderate if held under a settled Government. The meeting adjourned until Monday, when final action will be taken as to the course to be pursued.

The committee of the Assembly having the subject under consideration unanimously approve the postal convention between France and the United States, but have decided to hear the statements of the Duke Decazes and the Postal Director before making their report to the Assembly.

The Roman Catholic pilgrims from the United States, who landed from the steamer Pereire, arrived in this city yesterday, and were received by the Archbishop of Paris, who delivered an allocution and gave them his blessing. They departed this morning for Rome, intending to visit the shrines at Lourdes and Paray-le-Monial on the way.

GERMAN SENSITIVENESS TO ULTRAMONTANE DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 29.—It is said that Prince Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador, will request President MacMahon to prevent Ultramontane demonstrations, which tend to increased bad feeling between France and Germany.

Several hundred pilgrims have left Marseilles for Paray-le-Monial.

The American pilgrims did not leave Paris to-day, as reported in a previous dispatch. They will remain in the city until Monday, and then proceed to Lourdes.

SALE OF A JOURNAL PROHIBITED.

PARIS, May 29.—The Minister of the Interior has issued an order prohibiting the sale in Paris of *Le XIXe Siècle* (newspaper) because it is "offensive to public morality."

SPAIN.

THE REPUBLICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, May 29.—Gen. Loman has assumed command of the First Corps of the Republican army of the North.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REPORTED COLLIERY EXPLOSION NOT TRUE.

LONDON, May 29.—The report in the London afternoon papers of a terrible mining disaster at Claycross happily proves to be false. No explosion has taken place in that district.

ITALY.

THE POPE'S RECOVERY CONFIRMED—DEATH OF A CARDINAL—THE PARLIAMENT.

ROME, May 29.—The *Voce Di Verita* confirms the reports of the Pope's recovery from his illness.

Cardinal Vannicelli-Casoni is dead.

The Italian Parliament will probably be dissolved in August. The Deputies of the Left will then issue an address to the nation.

It is thought that the Pope will sanction the participation of Catholics in the next general election.

THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, May 29.—The correspondence of the British Foreign Office arising out of the capture of the Virginius and the subsequent executions at Santiago de Cuba is officially published.

It contains a dispatch of so late a date as May 7, 1874, sent by the Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, in which the former says: "In view of the grave difficulties of the Government of Spain her Majesty's Government has hitherto been unwilling to press for an answer to its demand for an acknowledgment of the wrong done, and for compensation to the relatives of the victims who were subjects of Great Britain. We now trust that there will be no further delay on the part of the Spanish Government."

CUBA.

THE DRAFTS FOR THE MILITIA—A DECREE RELATING TO PAPER MONEY.

HAVANA, May 29.—The drawings for the white militia cavalry will take place on the 5th proximo, and for the infantry on the 15th. The total quota for the island is 758 cavalry and 4,800 infantry.

A decree has been issued authorizing railroad companies to charge double rates for passengers and freight when paid in paper.

An encounter has taken place with the insurgents in the outskirts of Baire. The Spaniards lost three killed and five wounded, and took four prisoners.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 30—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high in the districts east of the Mississippi River. It has risen but continues lowest in the North-west. The temperature has fallen slightly in New-England. Light winds or calms and partly cloudy weather prevail in all the districts. Local rains are reported from the North-west. Decidedly warmer weather prevailed in the Southern States, in the Ohio Valley, and thence westward to Minnesota. The Missouri and Mississippi Rivers have fallen. The Ohio has risen at Marietta and fallen at Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England States, partly cloudy weather, with light easterly and southerly winds, will prevail, without a decided change of temperature, and slowly-falling barometer.

For the Middle States, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather, with light to gentle winds and high barometer.

For the lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, high temperature, and stationary to falling barometer, with light rain in Tennessee and Ohio Valley, and near Lake Superior.

For the North-west, partly cloudy weather and local rain, with variable winds, and high temperature in Missouri and Iowa, and lower temperature from Lake Superior westward to the Missouri Valley.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	72	59	3:30 P. M.	88	84
6 A. M.	70	61	6 P. M.	75	73
9 A. M.	75	70	9 P. M.	71	65
12 M.	80	77	12 P. M.	70	64

Average temperature yesterday..........69¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........75¾

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 29.

SENATE.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, presented a memorial from the freedmen residing in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations representing that they are still slaves, and asking Congress to pay the expenses of a delegation to visit Washington to state their grievances. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

CUSTOMS LAWS AND MOITIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws and to repeal moities with several amendments, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration on Tuesday next. It was placed on the calendar.

CONTESTANT'S PAY OF MR. SYKES OF ALABAMA.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution to pay Francis W. Sykes, late contestant for the seat as Senator from Alabama, $8,374 from March 4, 1873, to date. It was laid over at the request of Mr. Conkling.

PEMBINA.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was rejected yesterday.

PRODUCERS AS SELLERS OF TOBACCO.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the resolution of the Senate directing the committee, to inquire into the expediency of allowing producers of tobacco to sell to other than licensed dealears, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

THE REVISED CODE.

The resolution of the House to suspend the joint rules requiring the engrossment of bills so that the revised code may be sent in print to the President for signature was taken up. Several Senators argued that it was practicable to engross the bill.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, the Senate dissented from the House resolution.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House Finance bill, with a resolution of the House dissenting from the Senate amendments, and asking for a committee of conference.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference asked by the House.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments.

The Chair ruled that motion out of order, and said the motion to insist took precedence. The question being on Mr. Wright's motion, it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sprague, Tipton, Windom, Wright—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburne—24.

Messrs. Dennis and West, who would have voted for the motion, were paired with Messrs. Kelly and Davis, who would have voted against it.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped there would be no objection to the Chair appointing the committee.

Mr. CONKLING—Nobody has made any objection.

Mr. WRIGHT said he supposed that according to usage he would be appointed on the conference committee, having made the motion for the appointment of such a committee, but as his engagements on the Judicial and Finance Committees occupied all his time, he asked to be excused from service on the conference committee.

No objection been made to the Chair (Mr. Capenter) appointing the committee, he appointed Messrs. Horton, Sherman, and Merrimon.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. DAVIS called up the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a branch road, and to change the location of its road within the District of Columbia. He submitted an amendment providing that the whole of the branch road to be constructed in the District should be outside of the City of Washington, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, and it having been agreed several days ago that at that hour bills reported by the Committee on Pensions should be considered, the following were passed: Granting pensions to Ann Crane, Mary Storrs, Ann M. Brockett, Martin V. Jackson, Thomas Smith, John Folger, Ezra H. Foster, Denis McCarthy, Henry Bruckner, Lucinda Jones, Thomas McKinster, Susan Bennett, Uria W. Briggs, Alfred Bolder, Llewellyn Bell, Mary A. S. Loomis, Peter J. Coatzer, Andrew J. Lashley, J. L. John, S. Long, Andrew J. Baldwin, Guadaloupe Towes, Elizabeth Hackleman, Magdalena Docks, John C. Farnace, Ebenezer W. Brady, Dorothea Irons, Clancy Abbott, Harriet A. Woodruff, Deborah A. Swann, Charles Herbert, Henry B. Havens, Lucy Ann Cummings, John Callahan, and Ann Humphries. Also the following bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Hannah W. Sumner, widow of Major Gen. E. V. Sumner: A bill explaining the intent and meaning of the fourth section of the act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States; a bill to equalize pensions in certain cases, and a bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled.

Mr. PRATT moved to take up the bill amendatory of the act granting pensions to certain soldiers of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty.

When the motion was put it was discovered that no quorum was present, and the Senate, at 4:10 P.M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, it was ordered that, on account of to-morrow being Decoration Day, there shall be no session of the House.

MRS. JAMES L. ORR.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of the widow of the late James L. Orr, Minister to Russia.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, the bill was placed on the private calendar.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House then took up the bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and was addressed by Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, in opposition to it. He denied the wisdom, the expediency, or the economy of the measure. Things were done under the idea of false economy that were most disgraceful to the country, an this was one of them. He recollected that lugubrious afternoon, a few months ago, when the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means gave a melancholy picture of the finances of the country, when that gentleman was undertaker and chief mourner of the funeral of the national credit, and yet a few days ago, that same gentleman had informed the House that the country was able to carry out all its obligations.

Mr. DAWES—If the gentleman understood me as ever saying that the country was either unable or unwilling to discharge every obligation it ever made, he totally misunderstood me.

Mr. HURLBUT—I have not time now to turn away from the matter before the House to make a side issue with the gentleman from Massachusetts. The question now before the House is whether or not it shall pass a bill that will break up not only the organization of the army, but the spirit of the army. I speak not for the staff department, but for the fighting branch of the army. The staff corps exists because the army exists. I do not know that the army needs any defense at my hands. Gentlemen who have served as I have in the volunteer service ought to know that the majority of the officers of the regular army are not graduates from the military school at West Point, but from that sublime school of actual service in war, so that this is not a question between regulars and volunteers. It is, however, a question of good faith with men to whom the Government has pledged its faith and said that if they should go into the army and do their duty, there they would be kept in the service so long as they were fit for it, and when incapacitated for service the Government would not desert them in their old age. It is by reason largely of that supposed security that we are able to maintain that sentiment of high honor, that appreciation of their position which has hitherto distinguished the great mass of our officers, and kept them clear of any imputation of base or sordid transactions under the most appalling temptations. If you strike at that security you damage to the largest possible extent that *esprit de corps*, that professional honor which belongs to and is a necessary part of the army. He then proceeded to criticise the provisions of the bill in detail, and in conclusion appealed to the House to do justice to those brave, hard working men of the army, not to cut off at a single blow such a number of effective men and cast them adrift on the world for which their profession unsuited them.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, spoke in support of the bill. There were many things in it which did not meet his entire approval, but, as a whole, he approved it and supported it. The people were not in favor of a large standing army, but of so much as was necessary. He, himself, was of the same opinion. He would not consent to reduce the army to such a degree as might endanger any interest of the country. The House would not do its whole duty if it failed to sustain and pass the bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, offered an amendment as a new section, repealing the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps, and it was agreed to.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the bill relating to the Paymasters' Department, and substituting a section providing that that department shall consist of one Paymaster General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonel of cavalry; one Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, and two Deputy Paymaster Generals and fifty Paymasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors of cavalry.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 71, nays 140.

The question was then taken on Mr. Albright's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 89, nays 110.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that the head-quarters of the army shall never be removed from the National Capital except in time of war. Rejected without a division.

The bill was then passed by yeas 113, nays 104.

The only change made in the bill as reported by Mr. Coburn on Saturday last are to insert between lines four and five, on the first page, the words: "except graduates of the Military Academy," and to strike out section twenty-one.

ANIMALS FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the importation of certain animals for the Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia, free of duty, which was passed.

COL. EDWARD JARDINE.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, the Senate amendment to the House bill pensioning Col. Edward Jardine, of New-York, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, presented the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amend the acts relating thereto. The committee reports a substitute for the bill, which was agreed to.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, commencing with amendments affecting the Department of State; providing for a Third Assistant Secretary of State with a salary of $3,500, and reclassifying the clerical force. The amendments were agreed to—yeas 126, nays 70.

The amendment requiring a fee of $5 to be collected on passports was concurred in.

All the amendments increasing the clerical force in the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, were not concurred in.

The Senate amendment restoring the appropriation of $200,000 for postage stamps for the Treasury Department, was concurred in. The House had originally substituted for it an item of $5,000 to pay for the expense of furnishing official stamps, and letting the correspondence go free through the mails.

The same action was taken as to the other departments.

The Senate amendment authorizing court officers in the Southern District of New-York to reside within twenty miles of their districts was concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing the employment and payment by the Department of Justice of District Attorneys for the performances of services not covered by their salaries or fees, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment, striking out the provision excepting appropriations for rivers, harbors, light-houses, and public buildings from the requirement as to unexpended balances being covered into the Treasury within two years of the date of the appropriation, and making the exception apply to the appropriation for the expenses of the Treaty with Great Britain of May 8, 1871, was opposed by Messrs. Conger, of Michigan, and Tremain, of New-York, and supported by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. The amendment was non-curred in.

This concluded the Senate amendments, and the bill now goes to a committee of conference.

Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio, Kellogg, of Connecticut, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, were appointed such committee.

PROPOSED NEW RULE.

Mr. HUBBELL, of Michigan, moved a resolution for a new rule, that the States shall be called alphabetically, and that only the surnames of members shall be called, except where there are duplicate names. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

ALLEGED IMPOSITION ON CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the charge that Chinese, wishing to leave the United States, are required by the steam-ship companies at San Francisco to procure permits from, and to pay toll to, the six Chinese companies.

Objection was made, and the House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PREPARATIONS FOR LAYING THE CORNER-STONE—SKETCH OF THE BUILDING.

The Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History have invited a large number of distinguished persons to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of their new fire-proof building, in process of erection for the Museum by the Department of Public Parks, on Manhattan square, Eighth avenue and Seventy-seventh street. The ceremony will take place next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 P. M., and immediately after the Trustees will give a complimentary reception and private view of their collections at the rooms of the Museum, in the Arsenal Building, Central Park. As the object of the Trustees is considered a national one, the President, Gen. Grant, has signified his intention of being present to lay the corner-stone. Robert L. Stuart, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Museum, will deliver an address, Salem H. Wales will reply in behalf of the Department of Public Parks, Gov. Dix will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, and he will be followed by Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, after which Gen. Grant will lay the corner-stone. Dodworth's Band will furnish music for the occasion. Manhattan square, on which the new Museum will stand, was originally intended for a zoölogical garden, but the property-owners in the vicinity having strongly objected to the project, the idea was abandoned, and subsequently the land was turned over to the Trustees of the Museum, who will eventually cover the whole area with suitable buildings. The collections will be bought and cared for by moneys contributed by the Trustees individually and the public, but the building now in progress will be erected at the expense of the City, which has already appropriated $500,000 for this purpose. The land covers about eighteen acres, and lies between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets. The building has been so designed that it can be erected in sections, and thus always be practically complete, and yet ultimately occupy the whole area. A description of the edifice has already been given in THE TIMES. It may, however, be mentioned that it will consist of four stories, exclusive of the basement and Mansard story, and its height from the level of the cellar will be 101 feet. The exposition rooms will be 170 feet in length by 60 in width, and in point of solidity nothing can excel them. The outer walls are five feet thick at the base, and will be three feet thick at the top, and the several pillars and joists are of massive wrought iron, guaranteed to carry 160 pounds to the square inch. The windows will be eight feet wide, and suitable arrangements are being made for thorough ventilation. The exterior walls will be of brick trimmed with granite. All the outside work will be finished by November next, and the interior by April, 1875. The building, of which there is only a section now in course of erection, will, when completed according to the plan, be three times as large as the British Museum, the largest institution of the kind in the world. The great object of the museum is two-fold: First, to interest and instruct the masses; and secondly, and especially, to render all the assistance possible to specialists. These wants will be amply met by the large palatial saloons for the public, and over the whole building a high Mansard story, containing spacious and well-lighted rooms with every modern convenience, where naturalists from every part of our country may pursue their favorite studies for any length of time, and be secure from all possible interruptions.

The library given by Miss Wolfe to the Museum will be placed in the Mansard story. This library, with a large collection of shells, also donated by Miss Wolfe to the Museum in memory of her father, who was its first President, was purchased by her from Dr. Jay at a cost of $35,000. The other collections at present in the temporary Museum could not be obtained for less than $250,000. A rare and nearly complete series of American birds, and many fine birds of paradise, and pheasants, now in the collection, were first purchased of Mr. D. G. Elliot. The Trustees next purchased the collection of Prince Maximilian, of Neuwied, on the Rhine, above Bonn, and afterward purchased a large number of choice specimens belonging to the late Edward Verreaux, of Paris. Large donations of shells, corals, and minerals have been received, as also a collection of 29,000 insects. A bridge for the convenience of foot passengers will be erected at Seventy-seventh street, so that pedestrians can go from the Mall, round the lake, and cross over by the bridge to Eighth avenue, and thence to the Museum. There will ultimately be an underground passage from the Park to the Museum at Eightieth street, so that the building will be brought practically within the Park. The building when completed will be a credit to the nation, not for its exterior appearance, but for the valuable collections which it will contain. The library and collection will attract many students of national history, while the exposition rooms will no doubt be thronged by thousands of visitors daily.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

About five o'clock on Thursday afternoon the steamer General Whitney, of the Metropolitan Outside Line to Boston, passed the steamer Enterprise, which had run aground on the eastern extremity of Fisher's Island, in the fog, on Tuesday morning. There did not seem to be any one on board of the Enterprise, and she had no signal of distress at her masthead. The Whitney, therefore, did not stop. The Enterprise lay broadside towards the open sea, but there was a dead calm, and she seemed to be riding easily. The Wrecking Company's steamer reached the Enterprise about ten o'clock yesterday morning. The laborers which Captain Dibble had taken on by rail were put on board, and all hands were set to work to discharge the Enterprise's cargo of railroad iron and machinery. It is believed that if they can get out the cargo before a south-east storm comes on they will be able to get her off without much damage.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Hereafter commutation regular and excursion tickets sold for transit over the main line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad are also good on the Harlem Road branch, and commutation of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, between the Harlem River Station and the Fulton Market Dock can be obtained, if desired, with commutation tickets of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, under new regulations.

THE COURTS.

TWEED'S BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

THE MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS AGAINST CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIS DENIED.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, a decision was rendered on the motion previously argued before it, for a writ of mandamus to compel Chief Justice Davis to settle, and sign the "case" and bill of exceptions in the case of William M. Tweed, in conformity with certain exceptions claimed by Tweed's counsel to have been taken during the trial, but which Chief Justis Davis refused to insert or allow. All three Judges—Brady, Daniels and Westbrook—concur in denying the application. Judge Daniels, who writes the opinion of the court, goes into a very long and elaborate review of all the law and precedents bearing on the question involved.

Judge Brady, who presided on the argument, concurring with Judges Daniels and Westbrook, says: "The rule established by the cases upon applications kindred to this is, that a mandamus will be ordered commanding a Judge to sign a bill of exceptions, but not to settle it in a particular manner, when there is a dispute as to the incidents of the trial. The Justice who presided must say whether or not an exception was taken, and his return is controlling, at least until further proceedings. If the return is alleged to be false, the suggested remedy is by action. (People vs. Judges of Washington, 1 Caines, 511; People vs. Judges of Common Pleas, 2 Caines, 97; People vs. Judges of Westchester, 2 John. cases, 118; Fists vs. Weatherwax, 2 John. cases, 215; Sikes vs. Ransom, 6 John. Rep., 279; People vs. Sessions Wayne Co., 15 How., 393; Tidds Pr., 903; Delaware vs. Boardman, 5 Wend., 132.) But whether such a remedy in fact exists—quere? See Weaver vs. Devendorf, 3 Denio, 120.

In England, according to Tidd Supra, if the alternative writ contain the surmise of an exception taken and overruled, the command is to sign the bill *quod si ita est*, (if it be so;) but if the judge returns *quod non ita est*. (it is not so,) an action lies at the instance of the aggrieved party. If he establish the falsity of the return, he recovers damages and the peremptory mandamus goes forth because the jury have declared that the exception was taken. In this State in one case it was said that a Referee would be compelled by mandamus to settle a case, and to settle it correctly, (The People vs. Baker, 35 Barbour, 105,) but the writ was not issued, owing to some informality in the proceedings. The decision was made at a special term and is predicated of the cases in 1 Caines, 6 Johns., and 5 Wend. supra; but an examination of these cases shows that the proposition asserted is not warranted by them, and the case stands alone. I have not found any case in which it has been declared that a mandamus would be issued against a Judge commanding him to settle a bill of exceptions in a particular manner, when as to the manner there was a dispute. There were no authorities to that effect cited on the argument. In this matter there is a dispute as to the correctness of the bill as passed upon by the presiding Justice, in reference to exceptions, and he certifies that it is correct, although, having directed it to be engrossed it has not yet been presented for his signature. There seems to be a concession that an exception was taken to the exclusion of the juror Hays upon a challenge to the favor, but the presiding Justice certifies that he was excluded for mental incompetency, and it was so understood. Upon a careful examination, not only of the authorities but of the application, I have arrived at the conclusion, for the reasons assigned and for those presented by Justices Daniels and Westbrook, that the mandamus asked for should not be granted."

Judges Daniels and Westbrook, in their opinions, take the ground that, even if a writ of mandamus would lie to compel a Judge to insert certain matter in a bill of exceptions, yet it appeared from the report of the trial that some of the exceptions claimed to have been taken on the part of the prisoner, and the insertion of which is sought to be enforced by the present proceeding, were not properly taken, and that others were a mere repetition of previous exceptions embraced in the bill, the exclusion of which could not prejudice the prisoner's rights.

THE BATTERY EXTENSION CONTRACT SUIT.

DECISION OF JUDGE JOSEPH F. DALY ON THE MOTION TO AMEND DEFENDANT'S ANSWER.

Argument was continued yesterday, in Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, on the motion to allow defendant to amend his answer, in the case of Charles P. Shaw against David Babcock. Shortly after the opening of the court, Mr. Shaw, the plaintiff, continued his argument in opposition to the motion, elaborating the points presented by him on the previous day, and reported in THE TIMES of yesterday. Mr. Henry L. Clinton followed in reply and in favor of the motion. The denunciation of his opponent, which he characterized as "blackguardism," he said, he would not reply to, as he felt assured it could have no influence on the court, and to reply to it would be like kicking at an imaginary object. Upon the legal question at issue he argued that the testimony of plaintiff and his witness had shown on the trial in which the jury disagreed that the contract to which they had testified on the part of plaintiff was a "lobbying" contract, and that being a good defense the defendant should have leave to set it up. The service for which the contract provided differed from the services rendered in those cases cited by opposing counsel, in that the services in this case were dependent for remuneration on their success, and came, therefore, within the rule invalidating contracts made against public policy.

Judge Daly, at the close of the argument, promptly decided the motion. He held that as between the parties this plea of immorality was deserving of little consideration, as when the contract was entered into one must have been as well aware of it as the other. If, however, one of the parties desired to set up this defense at this late day, and after a trial on a separate and conflicting defense the interests of the public made it proper that they should have the opportunity to try issue thus made, it would not be proper, however, to allow them, at the same time, to try a separate and inconsistent issue already once tried. He would therefore give defendant leave to put in his present defense—that the contract was against public policy, and hence void—provided he abandoned his former defense that no contract had been made.

SHARKEY AND GENET.

THEIR CASES TO REMAIN IN STATU QUO UNTIL THEY RETURN WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, rendered a decision in the cases of Sharkey and Genet, in the matter of their appeals. In the case of Genet, application was made for a writ of mandamus to compel the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to settle and sign his case on appeal. The court denies the application, holding that until the convict returns and submits himself, or is brought within the jurisdiction of the court, it will entertain no proceedings in his behalf. To do otherwise, says Chief Justice Davies, in rendering the opinion of the court, would be to allow him to defy the authorities, and at the same time allow him to take action so far as to afford him opportunity of judging whether he may safely return or continue to remain away. He cannot be permitted, by committing the offense of absconding, to remain master of the situation, and at the same time command and defy the judgment of the courts. Moreover, no writ of error will lie until judgment has been first pronounced.

In the case of Sharkey the court holds to the same doctrine as in Genet's case. The motion in the latter's case was for a writ of certiorari, to bring up matters dehors the record, and is denied. At the same time the court refuses the motion made on behalf of the prosecution to dismiss Sharkey's writ taken before his escape, but holding that the Court of Sessions is not bound to make return to it until he is again in its custody.

TRIAL OF CALLENDER FOR BRIBERY.

The trial of Charles Callender, the ex-Bank Examiner, was continued yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. On the opening of the court, the examination of Alfred Wild was continued. He said that in July, 1871, an agreement was made with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the sale of the Portage Lake bonds in Europe. An agent was sent to England for that purpose, and witness understood that arrangements had been made for the sale of these bonds, at the rate of seventy-five cents on the dollar, but that subsequent disturbances in Europe prevented the completion of the sale. Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean Bank, was recalled, for the purpose of proving the collateral securities of the Callender loans, which he found in the Ocean Bank. A report of his was put in evidence, stating that he found $1,867,000 in assets in that bank, which could be realized with good management. On cross-examination, witness said that in estimating the value of these assets, especially the Portage Lake bonds, he relied upon the representations of the Portage Lake people, and was much deceived. After the failure of the bank, Callender told him that the securities were more than sufficient to pay his (Callender's) loans. John Thompson, who was financial agent of the First National and National Currency Banks, stated that Callender had got several loans of these institutions. On cross-examination he said that Callender now owes the First National Bank between $800 and $900, and $3,000 to the National Currency Bank. Ex-Judge Birdseye testified that he had given a legal opinion stating that the title of the Portage Lake Company to 400,000 acres of land was valid. Prof. Pompelli's report of the condition and quality of this land was then read. John K. Dunlap, late private Secretary to Callender, said that he generally accompanied his employer when examining banks; was with him at the examination of the Ocean Bank on the occasion when the bribe was charged to have been accepted by him. Witness identified the papers written by them on that occasion.

In rebuttal, Edward T. Bishop was called for the purpose of proving that every report made of the Ocean Bank was in fact false. The court declined to admit the proof on the ground that it would be reopening the case. Benjamin A. McDonnell, an expert inspector of accounts, testified to the condition of the Ocean Bank as appeared by its books on Oct. 2, 1871. He said it had made no money whatever since 1867, even according to its own books. In many instances he showed where improper entries made deficiencies read as surpluses, and thus false dividends were declared.

This closed the testimony on both sides. Ex-Judge Fullerton then commenced his summing up on behalf of the prisoner. He argued, upon fundamental principles of law, that, as every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty, it was necessary for the Government to prove affirmatively and conclusively that in borrowing money from the Ocean Bank Callender was actuated by a corrupt motive, which influenced his report, for, he said, the act of borrowing being in itself innocent, to make it a crime a criminal intent must be shown. Another principle of law upon which he professed to rely for the deliverance of his client was, that every official is presumed to have discharged the duties of his office until it is shown affirmatively that he has failed to do it. This, he argued, the Government had utterly failed to show. He then proceeded to discuss the testimony very fully in support of these positions. Assistant United States Attorney Purdy replied on the part of the prosecution. He also went over the evidence in detail, claiming that the loans obtained by the prisoner were in reality bribes, with the thin veil of worthless Portage Lake bond as securities ingeniously thrown over them. The court then adjourned to this morning, when the Judge will charge the jury.

THE GIBNEY HOMICIDE.

GIVEN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

The trial of Watchman John Given, charged with the murder of Police Officer John Gibney, at the Battery, on the night of the 25th of April, was resumed before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The widow and children of the deceased officer, attired in deep mourning, were in attendance, as were also the wife and children of the prisoner. A. Oakey Hall and John J. Carberry, counsel for the prisoner, produced Capt. James Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, who testified to the good character of Given while a patrolman under him. The prisoner, he said, was peaceably disposed, performed his duty well, and had resigned of his own volition, no charges having been preferred against him. Martin Kehoe, a liquor-dealer, also testified to the good character of the accused. The prisoner then took the stand, and stated that he had known the deceased officer for about ten months, and had always entertained the most friendly feelings toward him. The accused detailed the circumstances connected with the drinking, wrestling, and boxing matches indulged in between himself and Gibney on the night of the fatal affray, the particulars of which did not differ materially from the story of Adam Halk. After the last struggle between Gibney and himself, prisoner said, he noticed that the former had lost his temper, and got away from him. He then ran into the office, took the pistol, and pointed it toward Gibney in order to frighten him, and at the moment the weapon went off without prisoner's knowledge. Gibney then fell on the floor, and prisoner became paralyzed with fright on seeing what had occurred, and threw the weapon away. Given denied in the most emphatic manner that he intended to shoot Gibney, and said that so certain was he of his entire innocence, that he reiterated to Halk the impossibility of his having shot deceased, and asked him to see if the pistol was still fully charged. Halk and the prisoner then examined the weapon, and found one chamber empty, when, for the first time, the accused knew that Gibney had been struck by a ball fired from it. The prisoner said that he was greatly excited when he took the pistol in his hand, and could not distinguish the deceased from Halk. He had been on good terms with the deceased before the unfortunate affair, and had spoken of going into the butcher business with him.

The prisoner was cross-examined by District Attorney Phelps for the purpose of showing that he was of a quarrelsome disposition, and admitted that he had twice been arrested for assault and battery.

This closed the testimony on both sides, and Mr. Hall, in a lengthy argument, summed up for the defense. District Attorney Phelps replied on the part of the prosecution. He clearly defined the various grades of manslaughter and murder, and in the course of an able appeal contended that the crime with which Given was charged was neither an excusable or justifiable homicide. Recorder Hackett, with his accustomed clearness, charged the jury, who retired at 4:30 P. M., and at 5:35 returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which is two years in State Prison. On motion of Mr. Hall, the prisoner was remanded until Monday for sentence.

TERESA SMALL.

JUDGE BRADY CONSIGNS HER TO THE CARE OF THE "SHELTERING ARMS."

In the case of Teresa Small, the little girl charged to have been illegally abducted by Police Commissioner Gardner and Police Captain Williams the circumstances of which have fully appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Brady rendered a decision yesterday, disposing of the child's custody and consigning her to the charitable institution known as the "Sheltering Arms." The Judge gives his reason for this disposition of the case in an opinion as follows:

"This proceeding does not involve any question of the conduct of Commissioner Gardner in doing what he did to rescue Teresa Clifton, alias Small, as he claims and proves, from a den of infamy—a panel-thief apartment, attended by abandoned women for felonious purposes. It is but just, however, to him to say that he testified that the door of Mrs. Small's room was not broken open, but opened by her upon request or demand, and I have no doubt of the truth of that statement. It may also be said, without passing upon the legal responsibilities assumed by the act committed to accomplish the result obtained, that as the child was not taken from the custody of her father on that occasion, no wrong was done him, and he cannot complain that another did for him what he should have been swift to do, not only for himself, but his child. She is now but thirteen years old, and has not, therefore, even in this period of fast development and early assumption of individual capacity, arrived at an age when she may be safely trusted to her own judgment and control. She required the watchful and considerate care of her parents, and it behooved her father, when she was placed at service, to see to it that she was not exposed to dangerous influences and bad example. It was a duty which he owed not only to the community of which he is a member, but particularly to her, to guard her against association which would tend to her ruin, when he parted from her custody and placed her under the care of another. The evidence on this proceeding fully discloses that he has been grossly negligent in this respect. He placed his child and permitted her to remain with a woman of notorious character, living in a house opposite his own dwelling, and of whose occupation he could have advised himself without trouble. Not only did he do that, but after he had taken his child from the changed residence of Mrs. Small at night, he consented that she should return to Mrs. Small, who took her to some place, whither, he says, he did not know. His conduct, indeed, justifies the presumption that he was indifferent as to her destination or employment. It is apparent, therefore, that he is unfit to be intrusted at present, with her care and maintenance. She now requires vigilant attention and moral culture. It is a painful duty so to declare, but the obligation is freely met and discharged without reluctance. The law of the land is broad enough to protect children from the errors of delinquent parents, and will not fail through its officers to endeavor to prevent the injustice which would otherwise ensue. Society demands that a child shall be saved from a life of shame, and the laws of God and man sustain the demand. When the parent is derelict he becomes unworthy of the charge—his trust is forfeited, and the law demands it. Teresa has not, it is to be hoped, so far transgressed that she may not yet be saved, although she has yielded to bad example and pernicious influences. She is intelligent, modest in demeanor, and impressive in her quiet conduct and gentle manners. I entertain no doubt that she will readily receive proper instructions for her future, and yield to the influences of good example. In the hope of this result, she will be placed in the institution, 'The Sheltering Arms,' there to remain until the further order of the court."

JULIUS SARNER CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

Yesterday was the eleventh day, in the Court of General Sessions, of the trial of Julius Sarner, charged with perjury in an investigation before Fire Marshal Sheldon. On the opening of court Assistant District Attorney Rollins commenced his summing up on the part of the prosecution, and ably reviewed the immense mass of testimony taken during the protracted trial. The learned District Attorney, who spoke continuously for over five hours, delivered one of the ablest and most convincing arguments ever heard in this court-room, and concluded by calling on the jury for the conviction of the prisoner. Judge Sutherland then charged the jury for over two hours, and at 6:20 P. M. they retired to consider their verdict. After half an hour's deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty. In the absence of counsel the prisoner was remanded for sentence until Tuesday. The court thanked the jury for the attention shown by them during the two weeks in which the case has been on trial.

HABEAS CORPUS IN A SHOOTING CASE.

In a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by Mr. Wm. F. Howe, his counsel, Giovani Swantigli, an Italian, was brought before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner is held on a charge of shooting an Irish laborer during an altercation which occurred in an Italian saloon in Thirty-sixth street, near Tenth avenue. The motion on behalf of the prisoner was to have him admitted to bail, but it appearing in opposition that the injured man had been removed to hospital in a dangerous condition, the court declined to entertain the motion until it should be made to appear that he was out of danger. The prisoner was accordingly removed to the Tombs.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING MEETING.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club is close at hand, and there is a consequent activity prevailing among turfmen. The general public, too, is waiting anxiously for the opening of the games, and on Saturday next there will be a rush toward Jerome Park. The meeting this year promises to excel all former efforts of the club to popularize racing in this country, for there has never been so many horses in training as at the present time. The Jockey Club has made many great improvements about the beautiful course at Fordham. During the Winter a large force of workmen, under the supervision of Secretary Wheatly, has rendered the track safe and fast, while a new two-year-old course has been laid out, being a straight run of half a mile, with width enough at the starting-post to prevent the oft-recurring collisions between the fractious youngsters. The stands and club-house have been newly painted, and two additional stands for the Paris mutuel pools have been erected. The programme is rich in promise, and cannot fail to attract large crowds each day. For the first day, Saturday, June 6, there are four contests to be decided, three of them being of great interest. The opening event is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; purse $500; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; if 5 and upward, 12 pounds. The second race is the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit and $500 added, and only $10 if declared by May 20; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. The distance of this race is one mile and a quarter. The weights were published on May 1, and winners after their publication are penalized according to the amount of money won. The handicap closed with forty entries, two in excess of last year. Out of these fourteen have declared, while last year there were nineteen declarations. The prospect for a large field is, therefore, nearly certain. Of the twenty-six remaining in the race, there are such good ones as Mate, Springbok, Lizzie Lucas, Survivor, Western Star, Vaultress, Boaster, Catesby, Stanford, Cariboo, &c. This will be a great race, no doubt, and well worth witnessing. The third race will be the inauguration of the new Withers Stakes for three-year olds, dash of one mile. The entrance is $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are thirty nominations, which makes the stake a valuable one. This race is regarded as the trial run for the Belmont prize, and the betting in the books has been heavy on the result, and generally at short prices. Morrissey's book is full on Vaultress, Beatrice, Astral, King Pin, Grinstead, and Maccaroon, while such good ones as King Amadeus, Regardless, Dublin, Weathercock, Bay Rum, and Sangamonia, have been strongly backed, the latter filly particularly, since her arrival at Jerome Park from the West. She was the winner of three races last year. The fourth and concluding event of the day will be the eighth renewal of the Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,500 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; the winner of any single race amounting to $2,000 to carry three pounds; of $3,000, seven pounds; of $4,000, ten pounds, extra. The distance is two miles and a quarter, and, although the penalties attached to the race drove away some of the great winners, there are many excellent horses entered. There are twenty-six nominations, showing an excess of eight over last year. Of the lot, Wanderer (who won the cup last year) is the favorite, but he will have to come in contact with such tough customers as Strachino, Tubman, Village Blacksmith, Lizzie Lucas, St. George, &c. A splendid race may be looked for from this array of names.

For the second day, Wednesday, June 10, the programme calls for four races, the first of which is a purse of $600, for all ages, dash of a mile; maidens, if three years old, allowed three pounds; if four years, seven pounds; if five years and upward, twelve pounds. The second affair will be a handicap sweepstakes for three-year olds, $20 each if not declared out, and $400 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,000. This stake will close on the first day of the meeting, and the weights are to appear on Monday, June 8. This will be followed by the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared by 20th May, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The distance is two miles. Of the original thirty-three nominations but eight have been declared out, leaving twenty-five in to meet their engagements. Mr. Sanford has declared with Monarchist, and depends upon Preakness to capture the prize. The McDaniel stable is represented by Abd-el-Koree and Springbok; John F. Chamberlin's colors will be carried by Survivor; Hunter & Travers' by Strachino, besides several other cracks unnecessary to mention. The fourth and last event of the day will be a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $800, of which $200 goes to the second horse. The entrance is free, and nominations to be made on Saturday, June 6. The distance over the new course is about two miles and a half. This style of race is the favorite with the ladies, for they are always found in strong force when there is a steeplechase or hurdle-race on the card.

The third day, Saturday, June 13, will be *the* day of the meeting, and the new half-mile stretch will be inaugurated. The great Belmont Stakes for three-year olds will open the proceedings. The conditions of this stake are $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the club, and a piece of plate of the value of $1,000 given by Mr. Belmont, President of the club: the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The distance of the race has always been a mile and five-eighths, but on the occasion of its eighth renewal this year the Belmont Course will be reduced to a mile and a half, which is about as far as the colts will care to go at the hot pace they will be forced to keep up. It will be a race from "eend to eend." There are fifty-three entries, and it is expected that there will be at least fifteen starters, which will be the largest field that ever appeared for this race. There have been eighteen backed in the betting books, and the following five are full: Aaron Pennington, King Pin, Saxon, Rutherford, McDaniel's Sue Washington colt. The others are Steel Eyes, Grinstead, Maccaroon, Weathercock, Elkhorn, Brigand, Regardless, Zingara colt, Lady Sherrod, First Chance, Botany Bay, The Gloamin' colt, and Chignon filly. There are several dark ones, and the veterans may be taken in. Nobody has yet ventured to name the probable winner, for it is generally conceded that the colts are so evenly matched (according to two-year old performances) that it is hazardous to venture an opinion. This race from its uncertainty has excited extraordinary interest, and well it may. The second race of the day will be the new Juvenile Stakes for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $500 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; half a mile. This is the first two-year old race that has been permitted at the Spring meetings of the American Jockey Club, an innovation that seems to have been satisfactory to the owners, for the stake has thirty-two youngsters engaged, all scions of the highest strains. This will be followed by a purse of $600 for horses that have never won a race exceeding in value $1,000 (matches and private sweep-stakes excepted,) those not having won a similar race exceeding in value $500, allowed 3 pounds. The concluding race will be one of mile heats for all ages, for a purse of $700, five per cent. entrance to go to the second horse.

The fourth day is set down for Tuesday, June 16, and the sport will begin with the Ladies' Stakes for three-year old fillies, corresponding to the English Oaks. The entrance fee is $100, half forfeit, and $1,000 is added by the club, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; over the Belmont course. There are forty nominations of the highest breeding. Among the most noted ones are Letola, Nettie Norton, Ida Wells, Bonaventure, Beatrice, Countess, and Regardless. Great things are expected from Bonaventure, who won all her stakes at New-Orleans; but people in this vicinity should remember that she will have to carry 20 pounds more weight than she did in the South. Bonaventure will come in competition with fillies which have been tried at the top weight and found capable. This is the last closed event of the meeting, and will doubtless prove interesting. The second race is for a purse of $600; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if not to be sold to carry 10 pounds extra. There are the usual allowances. The distance is a mile and a quarter. The third race is a purse of $700; the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, with allowances; one mile and three-quarters. The fourth and last race of the meeting is a handicap hurdle race for a purse of $600, of which $100 goes to the second horse; entrance free; one and three-quarter miles, over seven hurdles.

For the fifth day, Thursday, June 18, there are five races, the first being a mile-and-a-half dash for maidens; three-year olds to carry 90, and four-year olds and upward 100 pounds; mares and geldings are allowed 3 pounds. The second race is a purse of $700 for all ages, a dash of a mile and three-quarters. The third race is for three-year olds, for a purse of $600; one mile and a quarter; fillies are to carry 105 pounds; the winner of the Withers Stake to carry 5 pounds and Belmont 7 pounds extra. The fourth affair is the Members' Cup of the value of $400, added to a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay; the second horse to save his stake; members of the club to ride, and the lowest weight to be 140 pounds; three to start or no race; one mile and an eighth. The day will close with a handicap steeple-chase. Purse $800, of which $200 to the second horse. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race.

The meeting will be brought to a close on Saturday, June 20, with five well-arranged races. The opening affair will be a purse of $500, for two-year olds, dash of half a mile; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed three pounds; if both, five pounds. Following this is a purse of $500, for three-year olds which have not won this year, one mile. The next three races are free handicaps; the first a mile and an eighth; the second, a mile and five-eighths, and the third, two miles and a half. By this programme, it will be seen that there will be six days of good racing. The purses and added money to stakes amount in the aggregate to $18,600, besides $1,000 in plate. The course can be reached by the New-York and Harlem Railroad to Fordham. Extra trains will be run from Forty-second street every day during the races. The carriage drive is through Central Park, Macomb's Dam, Central avenue, by Bloomingdale road to King's Bridge, and the Southern Boulevard, via Third Avenue Bridge. The racing commences daily at 3 o'clock.

WORK AT THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

Work at the various dry docks and ship-yards along the East River has been remarkably brisk during the past week. Several large and fast-sailing clipper-ships have been on the docks, in addition to the usual number of smaller craft and coasters. The trade in ropes, cordage, and other marine stores is also looking up. The following is a detailed statement of the work for the week at the principal establishments:

The Screw Dock Company, Pier No. 39 East River, report the following vessels in their docks: Propeller E. A. Woodward, painting bottom; propeller H. F. Hamil, painted; pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, bottom cleaned and painted; propeller J. W. Whitney, bottom cleaned and painted; pilot-boat Edmund Blunt, bottom cleaned; schooner Alice Oakes, 130 tons, calked.

The Balance Dry Dock Company, Pier No. 41 East River, report: Steamer Albemarle, 871 tons, Old Dominion Line, patched metal; bark Hudson, 672 tons, stripped, calked, and remetaled.

Hall & Cornish, No. 256 South street, report the ship Three Brothers, 2,972 tons, California trade, stripped, calked, and re-metaled. The Three Brothers is the largest sailing vessel in the world, being twelve feet longer than the Great Republic.

Rosevolt & Griffiths have been repairing the bark Wm. E. Anderson, 356 tons, calking and carpenter work; bark Morning Light, on dock, patching metal and general repairs; brig Veteran, 197 tons, miscellaneous repairs. All the above are in the West India trade. Brig Aquidneck, 416 tons, South American trade, carpenter work and calking; bark T. C. Jones, 650 tons, European trade, carpenter work, &c. This firm has still under repair a large list of vessels already reported.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company, piers Nos. 42, 43, and 48, East River, has had on dock the schooner Fred. Smith, bark Lespio, brig Daisy Boynton, bark Morning Light, schooner Abbott Devereux, ship Three Brothers, brig Hazard, schooner Gertrude, bark Caribou, ship Gertrude, and steamer Humboldt.

Bucknam & Co., No. 245 South street, have been repairing the brig Morning Star, 420 tons, Mediterranean trade; brig Daisy Boynton, general repairs; bark Limerick Lass, 620 tons, East India trade, new spars and masts, deck work, caulking, and carpenter work.

C. & R. Poillon, No. 224 South street, report bark Hudson, 630 tons, South American trade, stripped, caulked, and remetaled; ship Gamecock, 1,147 tons, same; brig Pearl, 196 tons, West India trade, caulking; ship Lancaster, 1,566 tons, new deck and plank shear; steamer Acushnet, repaired shaft, &c.

THE BOULEVARD PLANTING.

Commissioner Van Nort has written the following letter to the Finance Department, requesting the speedy payment of the wages withheld from the men engaged in planting shade-trees on the Boulevard:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1874.

To the Department of Finance:

For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary litigation and expenditure of the public moneys, I herewith request that the amounts due the laborers, &c., employed in planting trees on the Boulevard, on the pay-rolls ending Dec. 14 and 27, 1873, and May 16, 1874, respectively, be paid at an early day, as also the freight bills for the transportation of the trees, otherwise suits will be brought for the payment of these just dues. This department is fully authorized by law to carry out the improvement of the Boulevard, and the plan upon which the improvement is being made, and which includes the planting of shade trees, was adopted by the late Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, on the report and recommendation of the present Controller when he was a member of that board. In view of the fact that the question as to the authority of this department to carry on this work has been decided in the affirmative by the Supreme Court in the case of Wm. H. Dyer vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, there can be no cause for delay or hesitation in paying these amounts.

An early reply is earnestly requested.

Respectfully, GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

It is held by the Finance Department that no appropriation has been made for planting trees on the Boulevard, and that all the legitimate claims of laborers have been paid.

THE WARTBURG ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL.

The anniversary celebration of the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located near Mount Vernon, Westchester County, took place yesterday. The institution differs materially from all others, inasmuch as it never abandons its care and protection of those once admitted as inmates. The boys are retained until they are able to learn respectable trades and take care of themselves, and the girls until they are fully capable of performing all the domestic duties of a household. But in case any who may leave the institution should become sick or disabled, or get out of employment, they are again received with the same welcome as would be worthy sons or daughters into the home of their parents. They eat at the same table and otherwise fare as well as the family of the Director of the institution. It has now been established eight years, during which period seventy-five orphans and half orphans have been admitted and cared for; of these, sixty are at present in the institution, fourteen have gone forth to learn trades, and one death has occurred since its organization. It is supported entirely by donations and contributions from friends and Evangelical Lutheran churches. No City or State aid has ever been received or asked for. No distinction is made in the reception of orphans in regard to their nationality or religion of their deceased parents. All the branches of education taught in our public schools are taught in this institution in both the English and German languages. In addition to their intellectual training, all the children are taught to work. The boys are thoroughly drilled in the cultivation of the farm and garden, and the girls in all the duties of the household, including baking, washing, sewing, &c. The inmates are not kept constantly at work, however, being allowed ample opportunities for play and recreation. The result of eight years' experience, under the direction of Rev. G. C. Holls, is deemed very satisfactory. The intellectual education of the children and their training in habits of industry, it is believed, will compare favorably with any other institution, while the cost of thus providing them with all the comforts of a home and the advantages of a good education presents a favorable contrast with other institutions.

PROCEEDINGS TO DISBAR ATTORNEYS DISMISSED.

In the case of David F. Ranke, an attorney, charged with unprofessional conduct in drawing a power of attorney, authorizing one man to act as inspector of election in the room of another; also, in the case of Samuel Stevens, another attorney, charged with unprofessional conduct in aiding a client to dispose of his property to avoid creditors, the Supreme Court, General Term, rendered decisions yesterday. Both, at the commencement of last term, had been ordered to show cause why they should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys for the misconduct charged against them, and both met the accusations by affidavits, supported by other evidence, denying the same. In the case of Mr. Ranke the court dismisses the proceedings absolutely. In the case of Mr. Stevens the court finds the evidence in favor of the accusation—denied as it is by his positive affidavit—insufficient to warrant a punishment so grave as that of his disbarment; but expresses the hope that the lenial view which it takes of the evidence in favor of the attorney, will have a good effect on his future professional acts.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORK SPORTING MAN.

Thomas S. Mitchell, a resident of New-York, who was lodged in the county jail, at Morristown, N. J., Thursday night, attempted to commit suicide in his cell yesterday morning. When he was locked up he managed to conceal a small revolver on his person, which he placed to the side of his head and fired one barrel. The ball entered just above his right ear, and partially shattered the skull. The wound is not considered fatal, and efforts are now being made to save his life. He was arrested upon a charge of attempting fraud by passing a mortgage for $10,000 on John Ferguson, to which he had forged the names of Thomas and Augusta Mitchell, his father and mother, and also the notary's certificate. Mitchell, who is about thirty-five years old, is said to be a sporting man well known in New-York. He expresses great anxiety lest the attempt upon his life will not prove successful.

ASSESSMENTS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Sewers in Sixth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first street and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street	$124,570 21
Paving One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Manhattan street	167,221 77
Flagging Fifty-seventh street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue	5,974 84
Sewer in Montgomery street, from Henry street to East Broadway	817 80
Total	$298,584 62

ARKANSAS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE COST OF THE WAR FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP—MESSAGE OF GOV. BAXTER—PARDON OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE INSURRECTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Tuesday, May 26, 1874.

It appears now to be definitely settled that the armed contest for the governorship of Arkansas is at an end. Brooks is too wise a man to do anything in opposition to the National Government, and, notwithstanding the urgent solicitation of some of his hot-headed supporters to leave Little Rock and set up a seat of government in some other part of the State, he has decided to give up the contest and enter upon an active opposition to all Baxter's projects in the Constitutional Convention. In the meantime both sides are engaged in estimating their losses in killed and wounded. From reports presented to Gen. Churchill, of Baxter's army, it appears that during the entire trouble there were eight of his men killed and thirteen wounded. On Brooks' side there were about thirty men killed and upward of forty wounded. Most of these were poor, misguided negroes, who could not possibly have anything to win or lose in such a strife.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BAXTER.

The following message of Gov. Baxter in relation to the payment of men engaged in his support, and regarding the impeachment of such State officers as were opposed to him, is exciting the liveliest interest all over the State:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I respectfully call your attention to the great evils growing out of the fact that civil officers of the State who have given their allegiance to an attempted and bloody usurpation of the State Government, are still presuming to exercise their civil functions, which cannot but tend to promote disorder, distrust, and possibly further civil commotion.

I most earnestly recommend that prompt and efficient action be taken by your honorable bodies to ascertain all the civil officers of the State who have been engaged in the late insurrection and have been guilty of overt acts amounting to treason against the State, and that you take such action as will suspend them from office, and at least prevent them from exercising any of the functions of such offices. No such persons should be allowed to take any part in the government of this State until the sovereign people have had an opportunity of rendering judgment in their cases. Owing to the unmistakable evidences of corruption and unrestrained party zeal manifested for the past several months on the part of the Circuit Courts of the State, with but few exceptions, and as we all know that from this cause our State was plunged into the late anomalous and unsightly attitude before the world, I recommend the passage of a law abolishing the terms of such courts from this day till the meeting of the convention in July next.

I also respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity, in strict justice to yourselves and the honest men who, regardless of their private interests, rallied so promptly to the defense of the State Government, and so faithfully performed the arduous duties of their respective positions under most discouraging circumstances, of providing for the pay, subsistence, and allowances of the several officers and men of the Arkansas State Guards, called into service on and after April 15, 1874, and recommend that a sufficient amount of money be appropriated to discharge all the liabilities of the State for military purposes above referred to, as well as for the payment of all the ordnance stores purchased by or furnished to the State during the late insurrection.

I recommend, in the same connection, that provisions be made, on the same footing as for the military expenses, for the payment of the expenses of the present session of the Legislature, and for payment and reimbursement of the able and efficient counsel who have been employed by the Executive to supply the place of the Attorney General, who was in the insurgents' camp, and also to represent the rights and interest of the State in Washington, during the great crisis just passed so happily through.

* * *

It is suggested that the State issue bonds for an amount sufficient to cover the estimates, redeemable at its pleasure, after the expiration of five years from date, and payable in United States currency at ten years after date, with interest in United States currency at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually; said bonds to be of the denomination of $100 and $500 each, to be free from all taxes whatsoever, and all dated July 1, 1874.

That the prompt payment of the interest shall be assured beyond question by such legislative enactments as will satisfy the people generally that they are sure of the collection of their interest when due without any delay whatsoever. To meet fractional amounts under $100, a specific issue of certificates of indebtedness, convertible into said bonds in sums of $100 or its muitiple.

Presuming that the first three months of the year is the best time for the collection of taxes, and that the Sheriffs will be required to make full settlement for the same by or before the middle of June, the 1st of July has been selected as the proper date of the bonds, and as we collect taxes but once a year, so the payment of the interest should be annually only.

With regard to the future financial policy of the State, it is generally conceded that the issue of scrip by the State, counties, or cities has proved to be one of the most fruitful sources of fraud and distrust, and their future issue should be prohibited. As the subject is one of the most important with which we have to deal, it is suggested that a committee of the best financial men of our city or State, to be selected by you, during the month of June, after mature deliberation, prepare for and submit to the Constitutional Convention, for their action, such financial policy for the future government of the State as they may deem best, such committee to have full power to obtain any and all information on the subject of the State finances as they may require, such provisions to be made in the selection of said committee as will insure the services of the best talent to be obtained.

* * *

THE COST OF THE WAR.

In reply to a communication from the Governor, Gen. McCanany, Adjutant General, has submitted the following estimate of the expenses of the so-called war:

For the pay of officers, men, and employes	$70,000
For the subsistence of officers, men, and employes	40,000
For the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department	20,000
For the cost of transportation	30,000
For the cost of ordnance and ordnance stores	30,000
For contingent expenses, including money borrowed, laid out, and expended	60,000
Making a total of	$250,000

Gen. Churchill, commander of the Militia, in response to a similar communication, submitted the following statement of expenses:

For the pay of officers, men, and employes	$60,000
For the Subsistence Department	50,000
For the Quartermaster's Department, (including transportation)	70,000
For the Ordnance Department	30,000
For contingent expenses, errors, &c	90,000
Total amount	$300,000

It is more than probable that the Legislature will pass a bill appropriating $250,000 for the payment of the expenses enumerated.

PARDON OF BROOKS.

A bill giving full and free pardon to all those engaged in the late insurrection, except Mr. Brooks and his General officers, has been pending before the Legislature for some time. To-day, after a long and disgraceful discussion, during which the vilest personalities were indulged in, the bill passed the House, with an amendment, moved by the Speaker, that Mr. Brooks, and all others except State officers who took arms, should be included in its provisions. This, then, is practically the end of the Arkansas war, and quiet may now be expected, at least until the election for members of the Constitutional Convention, which occurs on the 30th of June.

AN ITALIAN SUICIDE.

Josefo Clerice, an Italian thermometer maker, who resided with his daughter, a little girl ten years old, at 115 Cliff street, committed suicide at his residence yesterday by shooting himself in the head. He left a note, which read as follows: "I never thought I would fall into such deadly disgrace or be connected with such a deed. But for the last six or seven days past I have made up my mind to accomplish this deed, thinking it would be better for me and my daughter." He had been out of employment for several months past, and had become partially insane.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of George B. Losee, of No. 634 Hudson street, the carman who was killed by the falling of the Elevated Railroad platform at the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured the Elevated Railroad for having the platform in an insecure condition.

THE IRON TRADE.

THE STEEL WORKS OF PITTSBURG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

Pittsburg is often called the Birmingham of America, but a visit to some of the great steel works here leads me to think that it is also entitled to be spoken of as the Sheffield of America, for I gather that more steel (exclusive of Bessemer steel) is manufactured in Pittsburg than is made throughout the remainder of the country. The process of the manufacture of cast-steel is one of the most interesting and intricate in metallurgy. The heated, rolled, and hammered iron, after a long and tedious process of conversion has only reached its first step in its passage into steel. The converted iron, or blister steel, as it is termed, has again to be heated, rolled, and hammered and melted before, with the aid of many chemical affinities, it, at last, assumes the fine and perfect appearance of finished steel.

The first cast-steel made in Pittsburg was produced at the great iron works of Shoenberger & Co., who, in 1840, erected six "melting holes," as they are called. They brought a man named Edward Dunn over from England to take charge of them, and he is said to have been the first man to melt steel in Pittsburg. Messrs. Shoenberger, however, had been employed for some years previous in the manufacture of blister steel. The prejudice which exists to this day against American steel was, at that early period of its manufacture, very strong, and notwithstanding the good quality of the description of steel made, it became necessary to deceive the consumers of it and lead them to suppose that the article they were buying was imported from England. Otherwise it was certain to be condemned by the workmen who manufactured it into plows and springs, for which purposes it is claimed that it was really of a superior quality to the imported article. When blister steel is fresh from the converting furnace it is of a blue color, and without rust. To deceive the prejudiced workmen it was the custom, in those days, to throw salt-water over the bars and slabs, and to allow them to remain exposed to the weather for some weeks. This covered them with a heavy coating of rust, and gave them the appearance of English bars and slabs, rusted, as they always were, by crossing the Atlantic. This prejudice, though fast dying out, still exists to some extent. "Best cast-steel" is now manufactured largely in Pittsburg, and the fact that many of the leading edge-tool manufacturers of the country use it exclusively in the production of their best tools goes to prove that it is in quality fully equal to the "best cast-steel" of English manufacture. The impression that this grade of steel can only be made from Swedish iron is erroneous, as there are in this country qualities of iron eminently suited to its manufacture. It is true that some of the best brands of Swedish iron can be used as mixtures to a limited extent, still, all experiments at the steel works in Pittsburg tend to prove that some brands of American iron are superior in quality to the best brands of Sweden for the manufacture of best cast-steel. All grades of steel made in Pittsburg are fully equal in quality and finish to any now imported, while some of them are admitted by the consumers to be better. Taking, for example, homogeneous cast-steel, fire-box, and boiler-steel, it is well known that Pittsburg excels in its manufacture, and that, owing to its superiority over that made in England or on the continent of Europe, a number of shipments of this article have been made across the Atlantic, and this in spite of the American article costing twenty per cent. more than it can be made for in England.

Owing to the powerful prejudice against American cast-steel, Messrs. Shoenberger & Co. ceased its manufacture after a while. However, in 1850, Mr. Samuel McKelvy invested a considerable capital in the erection of cast-steel works, locating his buildings and furnaces near those of Messrs. Shoenberger & Co. He brought over from England a number of skilled workmen, but, owing to the want of protection in the way of a tariff, and the strong prejudices of the consumers in favor of the English article, he, too, ceased its manufacture. After receiving more encouragement from the Government, other works were constructed, and, after surmounting many difficulties consequent upon the starting of a new branch of manufacture, the cast-steel business seems to have secured a strong and permanent foothold in this smoky city. There are now eight cast-steel works in Pittsburg, having an aggregate capital of about $5,000,000. Their aggregate productive capacity is at least 40,000 tons a year. In 1873 their actual production was nearly 30,000 tons, of the value of about $6,000,000. Thus far the amount of capital invested in the steel business has not remunerated the owners of the works to the extent which they had anticipated before engaging in the enterprise. The works are all situated along the bank of the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio Rivers, and, together with the many iron, glass, and other works which run on the "night turn," form a strange and fascinating scene when viewed from the top of the high cliffs which almost surround Pittsburg. Until a few years ago coke was the only fuel used in the melting of steel; but in the various works there are now in use seventeen of the Siemens gas-regenerative furnaces, each having a daily capacity of five tons. The fuel used in these gas furnaces is what coal-miners call "gob" and manufacturers call "fine or dust slack," that is, the waste made in the mining of bituminous coal. It costs the manufacturers but a trifle, as it is delivered on "flats" alongside their works on the rivers at forty-five cents a ton. This fuel is admirably adapted for gas-making, and reduces the cost of melting steel far below what coke would make it cost. The steel manufacturers pay, as an average price, for their fuel, $2 40 for large coal, $1 80 for nut coal, and $3 50 for coke. A large number of the skilled workmen in the steel works of Pittsburg are from Sheffield, England, but many native workmen have now been trained in the manufacture of cast-steel, and their children are also employed in the works, so that another generation will render it unnecessary to go to Sheffield for labor.

One of the principal steel establishments in Pittsburg is the Black Diamond Steel Works of Park, Brother & Co., which are located on the Pittsburg bank of the Allegheny River. None but crucible-melted cast-steel is made at these works, and on the cementation plan. The iron refinery, (the first process in making cast-steel,) with its auxiliary buildings, coal bunks, furnaces, &c., occupies, a lot of ground 124 feet by 336 feet. Only No. 1 charcoal-iron is used in the refinery, and all the metal made in it is worked under a 3-ton steam hammer. After the iron is formed into hammered blooms it is taken to the bar mill, and there reheated and rolled into bars of 2½ by ⅝ inches. These bars are cut into lengths of about twelve feet each, and are taken to the converting-house to undergo the process of cementation, or carbonization. The converting-house contains six very large furnaces of a capacity of thirty tons each. The bars are packed in the furnaces with alternate layers of pulverized charcoal. The process of carbonization being complete, the metal goes to the melting shop, an immense building 420 feet in length. In this shop there are no less than seventy-two steel-melting furnaces, and three of the improved Siemens regenerative gas furnaces. The gas is fed into these furnaces through a forty-inch pipe connected with eight Siemens patent gas producers. The crucibles are filled with the carbonized iron and covered with a lid. They are then placed in the Siemens furnaces, and the heat is worked up to 3,000 degrees, and yet, in spite of this enormous heat, it takes four hours and a half to melt the steel. As the process of melting approaches completion, the ebullition of the metal ceases, and the color of the molten metal appears to be almost white. When all is ready the crucibles are drawn out of the furnaces, and the steel is cast into iron molds. When sufficiently cooled, the ingots are removed, and, after having been carefully inspected, are piled in the ingot yard; such of them as are intended for rods, sheets, slabs, plates, &c., are taken to the rolling mills. The subterranean vaults, which enable the workmen to remove the ashes, cinder, and clay from the various melting and converting furnaces. are 8 feet square in dimensions, and are 1,301 feet in length. The capacity of these large works is twenty-five tons of finished steel in a day; and yet their enlargement is contemplated. The principal descriptions of steel made in them are edge-tool steel for axes and drills, homogeneous boiler-steel, spring-steel, agricultural-implement steel, and cast and German plow steel. The homogeneous crucible cast-steel, fire-box and boiler-plate steel, made at the Black Diamond Works is widely known. It is highly considered by railroad companies, has been introduced for boiler purposes on several of the Government revenue cutters, and on ocean-going and river steamers. Some of these boilers were tested by the Government under hydraulic pressure, and they withstood a pressure of nearly 800 pounds to the square inch before any giving way was perceptible. All the brands of the Black Diamond steel are most favorably known throughout the country.

I spent a long morning yesterday at the Sheffield Steel Works, and I found them so interesting that I am tempted to give some details about them—the more so as, in so doing, I shall be able to convey to the readers of THE TIMES who are not engaged in the manufacture of steel some idea of its costliness, and of the length of time occupied in the process of the conversion of pig-iron into steel. The Sheffield Works are owned by Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., and are located in Pittsburg, on the south bank of the Ohio River. They were established on their present site in 1848, and the works and buildings connected with them cover an area of ten acres of ground. The first mill is devoted to the manufacture of iron for steel purposes, and contains puddling furnaces, charcoal knobbling fires, &c. It has a capacity for making twenty tons of steel-iron every four and twenty hours. The machinery in this mill, which consists of one 18-inch train of rolls, two blast cylinders, shears, fan, &c., is driven by an engine having a 22-inch cylinder, with a 5-foot stroke. There is also in this mill, which is 145 feet by 105 feet, a 4½-ton steam hammer for shingling blooms and lumps. The next point of interest is the crucible cast-steel melting department. In it there are four 24-pot Siemens regenerative gas furnaces, thirty melting furnaces, in which coke is used as fuel, and one 5-ton open hearth Siemens regenerative gas furnace. These furnaces are supplied with gas made on the premises by twelve producers. The capacity of all the melting furnaces is 36 tons of cast-steel a day. They are contained in four separate buildings. Next in order comes the steel-converting department, which consists of eight converting furnaces, each having a capacity of from 25 to 35 tons, and will convert over 400 tons of metal per month. The steel in these works is made by what is familiarly termed "the English method"—that is, the cementation process. The building is 102 feet by 82 feet. The "finishing" mills are most interesting. The first is covered by a building 252 feet by 142 feet. It has a 22-inch train of rolls for rolling sheet and plate steel, which is constructed on the Lauth patent—"three high" plan; a patent which Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co. own the exclusive right of using for rolling steel in the United States. There are also one 16-inch and one 10-inch train of rolls for rolling round, square, and flat steel; eleven heating furnaces, six large steam hammers of different sizes, four helve hammers, with all the necessary appurtenances; three large double and three single shearing-machines, and a large amount of auxiliary machinery, unnecessary to mention in detail, but essential to the successful operation of the works. The new sheet and plate finishing mills have two trains of rolls constructed on the Lauth patent principle. The rolls in the larger train, which is over 60 feet long, are 28 inches in diameter, and consist of four sets; one 7 feet long, one 6½ feet, one 3½, and one 2½ feet. The small train consists of three sets of rolls, 20 inches in diameter, one set being 4 feet long, one 3 feet, and one 2½ feet. The mill also has six heating furnaces, two large and very powerful double shearing-machines, roll-lathe, &c., driven by separate engines. An engine with a 30-inch cylinder and 5-foot stroke, and with a 38-ton fly-wheel, drives the two trains of rolls. Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., besides manufacturing steel for almost every conceivable purpose, are extensively engaged in the manufacture of springs and axles. The spring and axle factories have a capacity of forty to fifty tons of springs and 100 tons of axles per month. The amount of fuel consumed in these large works is enormous. The coal is obtained from the mines in the hill behind the works, and is distributed through the various departments by overhead railroads, being delivered at the furnace-doors. In addition to the coal consumed, vast quantities of coke and charcoal are used. The leading descriptions of steel made in the works are homogeneous steel plates, for boilers and fire-boxes; best tool cast-steel, for edge tools, &c.; saw-steel, for every kind of saw, from a common hand-saw to large circular plate-saws 74 inches in diameter; sheet and plate steel for all gauges; round machinery steel; steel for all kinds of agricultural-implement purposes, railroad purposes, or any other purpose to which steel is applicable. The firm have been particularly successful with their saw-steel, which they sell to all the saw-makers from Maine to California. In fact, all their brands of steel have an enviable reputation among the leading consumers, and their trade is heavy with all sections of the country, and steadily increasing.

The Pittsburg Steel Works, of which Messrs. Anderson & Woods are the proprietors, well illustrate the growth of steel manufacture in Pittsburg. When they were established, in 1845, they covered a small lot at the corner of First avenue and Ross street, within a stone's throw of the Monongahela River. To-day the main buildings of the works cover two entire squares. In these extensive works the first Siemens gas furnace for the melting of steel was put up—that is, the first in the United States. Now there are plenty of them. I noticed in some of these works some of the largest steam hammers that I have ever seen. One in particular attracted my attention. Its anvil-block alone weighs about 30,000 pounds, and the solid foundation on which it stands is composed of some thirty square feet of stone and timber. There must be a dozen others of different sizes and weights for finishing purposes. Trains of rolls, engines, seething furnaces, huge shears, and other machinery, without limit, show the energy with which these works are run, while hundreds of tons of all sorts of iron in every stage of progress toward becoming cast-steel give one a capital chance of noting the effects of the various processes through which the iron is put before it goes to the warehouse as finished steel. Messrs. Anderson & Woods are exceedingly busy and enterprising gentlemen, as may be judged from the fact that, except for the purpose of necessary repairs, their works have not lain idle for a single day for the last ten years. The productive facilities of their works were greatly increased some while ago by the thorough experience acquired by Mr. Anderson during a lengthened tour through the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, Germany, and France, an experience which resulted in the introduction of the latest, most economical, and useful improvements into his own works. The firm make cast and German plow steel, all kinds of the highest classed edge-tool steel, &c. Just now they are at work on a large order for rifle-barrels for the Remingtons, of Ilion, N. Y. None but the finest grades of Swedish, Norwegian, and American irons are used in these works. Consequently, the manufactures of the firm have a deservedly high reputation. They go into every State and Territory of the country, as well as into the British Provinces; and the granite rock of New-England and the quartz of Nevada, Utah, and California bear ample testimony to their quality. The Pittsburg Steel Works are among the largest in the country, their annual product amounting to about 6,000 tons of finished steel of all descriptions, of an approximate value of about $1,500,000. The works give employment to 350 men, whose pay-roll amounts to $250,000 a year.

Of the other steel works here, the largest and most important are those of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co. They make all the finest classes of homogeneous boiler-steel, spring-steel, agricultural steel, cast plow-steel, and edge-tool steel. Their capacity is about thirty tons a day. The works are situated on the Pittsburg bank of the Allegheny River. Messrs. Miller, Barr & Parkin make cast, spring, and edge-tool steel, &c. The capacity of their works is about twelve tons a day. Messrs. Brown & Co., of the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, make only cast and German plow-steel. Their steel capacity is about seven tons a day. Messrs. Reiter, Sutton & Co., of the La Belle Steel Works, make cast and German plow-steel and agricultural steel. Their capacity is about five tons a day. Messrs. Rees, Graaf & Woods have lately engaged in making steel, their principal business being the manufacture of bar and plate iron. At present their production is somewhat limited, but they will, doubtless, very soon expand it.

Although not coming strictly in the category of the Pittsburg Steel Works, I must say a few words about the Blair Iron and Steel Company, whose works are at Glenwood, on the Monongahela River, some four or five miles from Pittsburg by the Connellsville Railroad. These are the works from which iron, ready for the rolling mill and the steel converter, are made by what is known as the "the direct process." A very elaborate description of this process was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 28th of February last. It is unnecessary, therefore, for me to say anything about the process itself. But it will be highly interesting to many to know that the process is being successfully carried on. I saw the ore charged into the huge cylinders at the top, and taken out at the bottom in the form of iron-sponge and cold. I saw it pressed into blocks by hydraulic pressure, and sent off to the rolling mills. I saw it put into the steel-converting furnaces; I saw the steel run into the molds, the ingots drawn out, and also carried off to the mills. I saw more, and this showed the quality of steel which can be made by this process. Mr. Blair has some steel knives for cutting nails from cold metal plates in his nail factory, these knives having been made from his "direct-process" steel. Every one who knows anything about nails knows that this is a pretty severe test as to hardness and quality. Mr. Blair has also had some of his steel made into razors at a cutlery manufactory in this city. They have proved to be excellent razors, and I have the assurance of two gentlemen who are using them that they do their work admirably. Still, I judge that Mr. Blair will not go very deeply into cutlery-steel for the present. He wants to see his iron-sponge and steel ingots well launched first. However, as I say, the works are in full operation; iron and steel are being made in ample quantities every day, and, if "seeing is believing," Mr. Blair's invention looks very much like a great success.

TRAGEDY AT MILE-END, ENGLAND.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, of May 19, has the following: "A series of murders of the most dreadful character was perpetrated yesterday morning at Mile-end Old Town, in the East of London, the victims being a wife and four of her children, and the murderer, the husband and father.

In a small house, No. 49 Joseph street, Burdett road, had resided for some time a journeyman bricklayer, named John Blair, his wife, and four children, who were aged, respectively: Elizabeth Ann, twelve years; Amelia, seven; William, five, and an infant of about four months. Their home, for their position in life, was comfortably furnished, and they appear to have been respectably connected, but latterly the father had given way to intemperance and habits of a somewhat dissolute kind. Although he was but seldom known to frequent any of the taverns of the neighborhood, yet he indulged in drink when at home immoderately, and then it was that he was heard to utter threats of the worst description against his wife and children. So constant were these that the little daughter Amelia made them the theme of her conversations with her playmates, and she and her elder sister seem to have been apprehensive of some act of violence at the hands of their father. For some time Blair had been engaged at the Bow-common Gas Works, but for a dereliction of duty he had, about a fortnight ago, been suspended. The final decision as to his re-employment, however, was to have been considered by the Directors yesterday, but the temporary expulsion from the works tended to increase the bad habits he had formed, and at times he appeared gloomy and miserable in the extreme. On Sunday night he fetched a pint of beer from a neighboring public house, and after that neither he nor his family were again seen alive. The father and mother, with the children, seemed to have retired to rest at their usual hour. Blair and his wife, with their infant child, slept in the front room, while Elizabeth, Amelia, and the little boy occupied two separate beds in the apartment at the back. Up to 2 o'clock all was quiet as usual, for at that hour Inspector Kerrisey visited the officer on that particular beat, and as he passed the house there was nothing to attract his attention in the slightest degree. About 3 o'clock a Mrs. Hall, residing next door, and a little girl named Elizabeth Cressy, living in the same house, were awakened by hearing a faint cry as if from the child Amelia, but, as it was not repeated, they did not pay much heed to it. On the little girl going to the back of the house about 7 o'clock she noticed that the blinds of Blair's windows were still drawn, as if the family were not up, and, as this was a very unusual circumstance at that hour of the morning, her suspicions—young as she is—were aroused, and the remarks of her little companion Amelia as to the threats uttered by her father came vividly to her mind. Again and again—four times in all—did the child try the back door of the house, and call 'Amelia, Amelia,' but no response came. Then she observed to her friends, 'There must be something wrong, surely; I expected he would murder them.' These words created so marked an impression that without further ado a policeman was sent for, who presently arrived, and, learning the fears of the neighbors, he determined to break into the house by the back door, and ascertain whether any catastrophe had really ensued. Upon entering the front room a most ghastly spectacle met his view. On an iron bedstead, with the clothes saturated with blood, lay the body of the wife with a child in her arms, and both their throats cut in a frightful manner. Death seemed to have taken place without a struggle, for the woman's face was placid and serene, as if she had passed away in her sleep. Near to the dressing-table, and by the side of the bed, lay the prostrate form of the husband, in his night-shirt, with his head nearly severed from his body, and besides these the officer and those who were assisting him, on entering the back room, found the corpses of the three children, each with a frightful gash in its throat, from which blood had spirted all round and about them. The little sufferers, like their mother, seemed to have been attacked in their sleep, and to have been unconscious of their murder, as there were no signs of resistance, or any apparent attempt to give an alarm. Elizabeth and William were in bed, side by side, and, from certain marks on the head of the boy, it is not improbable that a severe blow was dealt him before the injury to his throat was inflicted, so that it may be that it was he, and not Amelia, who uttered the cry which was heard by Mrs. Hall and the girl Cressy at daybreak.

As soon as possible Dr. Coward, Jr., of Turner's road, Bow, was sent for, speedily followed by Dr. Horton, Divisional Surgeon of Police at Stepney, and these gentlemen, having examined the six bodies, gave it as their opinion that the woman and children had been murdered, and that the man had afterward destroyed himself. This was based on the fact that the bodies of the former were quite cold, while that of the father retained warmth, though slightly. Inspector Kerrisey and his men took possession of the house, and intimation was given to the Coroner, who will open an inquiry at once into the circumstances of the case."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS, with some Adventures in the Country; being the Disguises and Surprises of a New-York Journalist. By A. P., the Amateur Vagabond. With illustrations from photographs by Gurney. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

So many volumes purporting to explain Metropolitan mysteries to the unitiated have from time to time been published that some explanation of the present work is necessary to prevent a misconception of its nature. It has no place with those other volumes, but will rank far above them, whether we regard it merely on its literary merits, or, more justly, as an able practical exemplification of certain phases of every-day life, as obtained through the courage and ingenuity of a clever journalist. The author, whose portrait, in various characters, as a Broadway beggar, a circus-rider, a curb-stone singer, a costermonger, &c., &c., will be found in a dozen places throughout the book, is a man whose literary attainments and social position are such as to insure the handling of his subject in a manner far beyond the level of merely sensational writers. He appears to have set about his task with the intention of ascertaining facts by personal observation and experience. There is no padding, no effort at any appeal to the passions, or any attempt to excite a sensational effect upon the mind of the reader. Each chapter is a brilliant picture of actual life painted by one who is striving only to depict with sufficient thoroughness an episode in his own career. The result of this somewhat unusual kind of proceeding is, that he has produced a book of the most lively interest, and one which, from a social point of view, is of exceeding value.

Perhaps one of the most striking illustrations is that which will be found at page 30, where the author appears in the character of a City beggar, in torn and tattered clothes, toeless boots, his head bedecked with sticking-plaster and wrapped in an old night-cap, his hat in one hand, the other resting on a stick, and the whole figure representing woe-begone misery and supplication for alms. The writer tells us how he acquired some of the articles of his make-up by searching "among the shanties, the goats, the cows, and the dirty ducks and geese, which love to congregate around the boundaries of Central Park." Of course, he did not pursue the investigation unobserved, but had to submit to be voted down as being as "mad as the divil" by some of the Celtic inhabitants of those mountainous regions. But the story to be duly appreciated must be read without curtailment in his own bright and genial language. As soon as his equipment was complete, he donned it under the guidance of a theatrical friend who understood the secrets of such work better than himself, and then merged into the streets from the kitchen entrance of that friend's house. No sooner had he done so than he met an acquaintance coming along, and he did not fail to take the opportunity of testing the merits of his disguise. "As he passed me," he says, "I begged of him in a feigned voice. He looked me full in the face, muttered something about being sorry he had no pennies in his pocket, and went on in blissful ignorance of my identity. This at once inspired me with confidence, and I started up University place on my way to Union square."

It was a cold bleak Wintry day, but amid serious vicissitudes and many opportunities to study human nature in the passers-by, of all of which he gives his reader the benefit, he continued to beg throughout the rest of the day until late in the evening, when, returning to his friend's lodgings, he found that $2 43 was the result of his labors—not a very bad business certainly for less than seven hours' work. The most successful begging-walks he found to be between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets and Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets. "The porticos of the principal hotels are generally good for five or ten cents. And elderly respectable ladies and young girls from eighteen to twenty-five years of age seem to be much more willing to give away small sums in the streets than gentlemen or fashionably-dressed middle-aged ladies." But notwithstanding the pecuniary value of his seven hours' experiment, he confesses that his sympathy for beggars is increased. The hardships of the life he describes as very great, especially in Winter, and although professional begging is an unmanly and dishonest way of getting a living, the beggar earns every cent that he receives.

In like manner the author investigated the experiences of various other callings. On one occasion he becomes a candidate for a bogus degree of Doctor of Medicine from a medical college at Philadelphia, and makes a complete exposure of the fraudulent system by which legally qualified physicians have been too frequently manufactured. At another he hires an apple-cart from an Irish vender, and practices as a costermonger in Chatham street and the Bowery. On a third we find him engaged as a "supe" in a traveling circus, now parading the streets of Providence, R. I., as a knight in full armor, now doing duty as an understrapper in the stables, or being knocked down by the property man for manifest disrespect to the properties. Then we find him riding a locomotive on the New-York Central from New-York to Albany; or suffering the experiences of a poor prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, where he had been incarcerated on a friendly process for the purpose. Elsewhere he is playing the part of a spirit-medium, and in some respects the chapter upon this subject is one of the best in the book. Again, we have him passing a night in one of the many underground lodging-houses that abound in Water street; at another time he is perambulating the City as a "peep-show man;" or traversing a coal-mine to learn the amenities of a collier's life; or practising as a diver at the bottom of New-York Harbor; or hiring on a canal-boat to acquire experience of the manners and customs and mode of life of the peculiar people who navigate the Erie Canal; or taking a walking trip from the City into Pennsylvania in the character of a common tramp. Yet again he is the host at a festive banquet in a Water street eating-saloon, which was once the rat-pit owned by Kit Burns, having as his invited guests some thirty of the most notorious street-beggars. His description of this dinner, by the way, and of the after-dinner speeches of the guests is capital, and gives as good an insight into the character of the professional beggar as can be wished for. Moreover, if we were disposed to moralize, which we are not, it furnishes several suggestions which we might enlarge upon, and which are worthy the attention of the philanthropist and social reformer. The thought reminds us, however, that, while we cannot enumerate all the features of this curious book, there is yet one chapter of much importance, and to which we have not alluded. The author's proclivities to plunge into the most out of the way experiences, and to narrate his adventures, and odd, but sometimes rather perilous situations, in a hearty, warm-toned, and humorous style, do not prevent him from noting the serious side of many of the circumstances with which he was brought in contact. The chapter on "a night and morning in the Tombs" well illustrates this, besides being, in our opinion, of higher literary merit than any of the rest. The occasion was the eve and morning of the execution of a notorious criminal, and the description of all the incidents attending that man's last hours, and of the thoughts and contemplations which they inspired in the writer's mind, are as excellent a specimen both of writing and philosophy as can be desired. It would be well if similar occasions were always similarly treated by newspaper writers. It presents a vivid insight into the inmost nature of the dying criminal, such as we have rarely before seen given; and, in plain and unstrained language, sets forth all the horrors of a public execution in the most striking and terrible colors. It shows the effect which such scenes must have upon the minds of all who are cultured in intellect, and have not grown callous by too much familiarity with crime and its consequences; while, we must remark, the scene itself strengthened the writer in the conviction that the law which justifies capital punishment is "both wrong in theory and monstrous in practice." This is a chapter of noteworthy importance, which stands out prominently among many others of exceptional interest; for this "Amateur Vagabond" has certainly succeeded in the production of a work which, among recent publications, must be awarded a very high place for originality and intrinsic worth. It is a book which will afford a vast fund of amusement, and provoke many a hearty laugh; but it is also a book which, if rightly read, will be found to have a high social purpose, while in every page it can hardly fail to excite in the mind of the reader admiration for the personal merits of the "Amateur Vagabond" himself.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Passages from the Life of Charles Knight. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Practical Treatise on Surgical Diseases. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Rome as it Is. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Song and Scenery. New-York: L. D. Robertson.

Source of Salvation. New-York: L. H. Frank & Co.

Pathology and Treatment of Cholera. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Valentine, The Countess. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

Lives of the Chief Justices. Vol. III. London: John Murray.

Conquest of Peru. Vol. II. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Queen of Hearts. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Villages of the Bible. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"MAD DOGS."

The following timely letter appears in the columns of the London *Times*:

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: During the last few months an unusual number of dogs have been affected with hydrophobia in the metropolis, as well as in other parts of the United Kingdom. From the circumstance that several cases of the disease have very lately occurred in the practice of the Brown Institution, as well as from information received from other sources, there seems to me to be some reason to fear that it is still rather widely prevalent.

As the danger to the public which arises whenever this is the case, however horrible in itself, is one which can be avoided by the possession of the requisite information, it is clearly desirable, even at the risk of exciting alarm in the minds of a few sensitive persons, that such information should be communicated for the general good. I have, therefore, put down in as plain words as possible what appear to me to be the most useful criteria for the recognition of rabies in the dog. In doing so I have been assisted by the experienced veterinary surgeon of the Brown Institution, Mr. Duguid, and by my friend Mr. Hunting, of Derby street, Mayfair, who has paid special attention to the disease. I have also the advantage of writing with an actual case under my observation.

Persons are liable to be bitten by mad dogs under two sets of circumstances—first, when a rabid animal escapes from home and is at large; and, secondly, when a dog not supposed to be infected is caressed by its master or those who have to do with it at home. Consequently, it is quite as important that the public should be aware of those slight indications which afford ground for suspicion that the disease is impending as that they should know the characteristic signs by which it may be recognized when it has declared itself.

The premonitory indications of rabies in a dog are derived almost entirely from the observation of changes in its demeanor: consequently, although they may be too trifling to be noticed by a casual observer, they are fortunately sufficiently striking to arrest the attention of any one who is about a dog, and is familiar with its habits and individual peculiarities.

A dog about to become rabid loses its natural liveliness. It mopes about as if preoccupied or apprehensive, and seeks to withdraw into dark corners. From the first there is usually a foreshadowing of that most constant symptom of the disease—depraved appetite. Mad dogs not only devour filth and rubbish of every kind with avidity, but even their own excrement—often immediately after it has been passed. Indications of this tendency appear early, and are more than suspicious.

Along with this peculiarity of behavior it is of equal importance to notice that an infected dog, from the first, snaps at other dogs without provocation. This snappishness in most dogs is very striking. If a dog previously known to have no such habit snaps indiscriminately at the first dog it meets in the yard or in the street, it is probably not safe.

So far I have had in mind chiefly what is to be observed in dogs tied up or at home. A dog which is at large is also to be recognized as in a dangerous state by its demeanor. A healthy dog in its progress along a street or elsewhere shows at every step that its attention is awake to the sights and sounds which it encounters. The rabid dog, on the contrary, goes sullenly and unobservantly forward, and is not diverted by objects obviously likely to attract it. This statement, however, is subject to the important exception already referred to, that it is excited both by the sight and sound of an animal of its own species.

Of the symptoms which accompany the final stage of the disease the most important and characteristic are those which relate to the organs in which it localizes itself—the mouth and throat. Attention is often drawn to the condition of the mouth in an animal supposed to be healthy by the observation that it tries to scratch the corners of its mouth, as if attempting to get rid of the ropy mucus which is seen to be discharged from it. In dogs that are tied up it is noticeable that the bark has entirely lost its ring, and acquires a peculiar hoarseness, which can be recognized even by the most unobservant. As the disease progresses the discharge increases, the lower jaw hangs as if paralyzed, and the animal has evidently difficulty in swallowing. Along with this there is often loss of power of the hind limbs. If now the dog is watched, the peculiarities of behavior which have been already noticed are seen to present themselves in a much more marked degree than before. It is observed, first, that it is subject to paroxysms of excitement, in which it makes often-repeated efforts to bite or gnaw all objects (such as woodwork, straw, &c.) within its reach, while at the same time it continues to exhibit the tendency already mentioned to devour its own excrement; and, secondly, even during the remissions its excitement is at once renewed by the sight or sound of another dog.

It may be well to note that the disease occurs at all seasons, that the mad dog continues to recognize its master and to manifest pleasure when kindly spoken to, that it does not shun water, and that in many cases from first to last that wild fury which is commonly supposed to belong to the disease is conspicuously absent.

The most effectual means for checking the spread of hydrophobia are—first, to circulate information on the subject; second, to enforce existing regulations as to licenses and as to the destruction of ownerless dogs. It is to be regretted that the wise proposal of Mr. Fleming, that a short description of the disease should be printed on the back of each license, has not been adopted. The disease originates, whether in man or beast, exclusively by contagion. The carriers of contagion are the ownerless dogs of large towns.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. BURDON SANDERSON, M. D. F. R. S.

BROWN INSTITUTION, May 16.

SINGULAR FALL OF A BRIDGE.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* of May 24 says: "The centre span of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad bridge across Big Black River fell early yesterday morning with a tremendous crash, and left that splendid structure an utter wreck. The destruction of the bridge, and the causes that produced it, are remarkable. A solid mass of earth fifty feet wide, several hundred feet long, and more than twenty feet in depth, has actually moved bodily toward the centre of the river, and dropped down eight or ten feet below the original surface. By this sudden subsidence of the immense heap of earth a mammoth bridge pier of solid masonry 40 feet wide, 15 feet thick and 70 feet high was moved bodily to the eastward, a distance of six or seven feet, where it now stands as solid and perpendicular as the day it was built. These piers were constructed in 1839-40 by Mr. Van Rensalear, a very skillful builder. A number of springs always bubbled up from the bank of the river near the middle pier of the bridge, carrying out vast quantities of sand, and thus undermining the first pier. The only plausible theory seems to be that an arch was thus formed, and when the earth became so deeply saturated with water after six weeks of almost continuous rains the arch gave way beneath the pressure, and allowed the whole mass of earth bearing upon it to fall and fill up the cavity. At the same time the piles have retained their relative positions to the moving pier, preserving their perpendicularity, thus proving that the moving cause lies deep below their base. Even trees standing on the moving mass of earth were carried along without shaking their foundation, or causing them to lose their erect position. The spans were put up in 1866, and are of the Fink patent. The first was 170 feet long and the second 120 feet. The cost of building the bridge, three spans, exclusive of the piers, was about $28,000. Two of these spans now lie in the river, and at the base of the piers, a heap of ruins. The chains are, however, intact, and but one of the iron columns is broken. The piers were constructed at a cost of about $15,000 each. The first pier is a wreck, but the second or middle pier stands erect, as above stated, and when tested with instruments seemed to be as perpendicular and level as the day it was finished, and has suffered no damage, apparently, beyond the crumbling off of about five feet from the top."

THE ROBBER GOVERNOR.

THE TEXT OF THE INDICTMENT AND THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH GOV. MOSES OF SOUTH CAROLINA WILL BE TRIED.

The following is a copy of the indictment against Moses and Humbert, upon which a true bill was lately returned by the Grand Jury of Orangeburg County, S. C.:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY. }

At a Court of General Sessions, begun and holden in and for the County of Orangeburg, in the State of South Carolina, at Orangeburg, in the county and State aforesaid, on Monday, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1874, the jurors of and for the County of Orangeburg aforesaid, in the State of South Carolina aforesaid, that is to say, their oaths present that John D. Humbert and Franklin J. Moses, Jr., on the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1874, at Orangeburg, in the county and State aforesaid, did willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously commit a breach of trust, with a fraudulent intention, in this, that he, the said John L. Humbert, being then the lawfully qualified County Treasurer, for the County of Orangeburg, in the State aforesaid, and by reason of his being such County Treasurer as aforesaid, was authorized by the State of South Carolina to collect the taxes due the said State by the tax-payers of the County of Orangeburg for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1873, and that it was the duty of the said John L. Humbert, County Treasurer as aforesaid, to pay over to F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer of the said State, the money so collected from the tax-payers of the said county, the said money being the property of the said State of South Carolina, and the said John L. Humbert, County Treasurer as aforesaid, did receive and collect, for and on account of the State of South Carolina, from the tax-payers of the County of Orangeburg a large amount of money, to wit, more than $40,000, said money being the property of and belonging to the State of South Carolina, and he, the said John L. Humbert, County Treasurer as aforesaid, disregarding the law which required him to turn over and deliver to the said F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer as aforesaid, the money so collected, did on the said 17th day of February, 1874, at Orangeburg, in the county and State aforesaid, fraudulently, unlawfully and feloniously take $6,000 national currency, commonly called greenbacks, of the value of $6,000, of the said money so collected from the tax-payers of the County of Orangeburg, the said money being the property of the State of South Carolina, as aforesaid, and did pay and deliver the said $6,000 national currency, commonly called greenbacks, of the value of $6,000, to Thaddeus C. Andrews, for the use and benefit of the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., and the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., did willfully, unlawfully, and feloniously counsel and advise the said John L. Humbert, County Treasurer as aforesaid, to commit the said breach of trust with a fraudulent intention, to the great damage of the said State, to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, against the form of the statute of the said State, in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, that the said John L. Humbert and the said Franklin J. Moses, Jr., on the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1874, with force and arms, at Orangeburg, in the County of Orangeburg, and the State aforesaid, $6,000 national currency, commonly called greenbacks, of the moneys and property of the State of South Carolina, then and there being found, feloniously did steal, take and carry away against the form of the statute of the said State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid. C. W. BUTTZ,
Solicitor First Circuit.

The Solicitor states that the indictment is founded on the following section of the Revised Statutes, to wit.: Chapter 129, section 11, which reads:

"Any person committing a breach of trust with a fraudulent intention, shall be held guilty of larceny; and so shall any person who shall hire or counsel any other person to commit a breach of trust with fraudulent intention."

He also claims that the right to indict the Governor is given in the second and third sections of chapter 137 of the Revised Statues, which are as follows:

SEC. 2. Whosoever counsels, hires, or otherwise procures a felony to be committed, may be indicted and convicted as an accessory before the fact, either with the principal felon or after his conviction, or may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, whether the principal felon has not been convicted, or is or is not amenable to justice, and, in the last-mentioned case, may be punished in the same manner as if convicted of being an accessory before the fact.

SEC. 3. A person charged with the offense mentioned in the preceding section may be indicted, tried, and punished in the same court and county where the principal felon might be indicted and tried, although the offense of counseling hiring, or procuring the commission of such felony is committed on the high seas, or on land either within or without the limits of this State.

A TIME-HONORED ESTABLISHMENT.

The City of Antwerp is at this moment, remarks *Galignani's Messenger*, in negotiation for the purchase of a property to which great artistic and historical interest attaches. Every one knows the firm of Plantin and Moretus, the rival of Alde, of Venice, and of Henri Estienne, the introducers, so to say, of printing into Belgium; the printers of Charles V., Phillip II., of all the sovereigns that succeeded them in the Low Countries, down to the times of Albert and of Isabelle, official printers of the City of Antwerp, from the sixteenth century to the eighteenth. The Moretus, heirs of that powerful house, possess, in the Marché du Vendredi, premises which, including the dependencies, are larger than the Hôtel de Ville. On the main entrance is carved the device of those masters of Flemish printing *Labore et Constantia*, and such is the property which the city desires to buy. Just imagine the offices of Plantin, with their primitive plant, and especially two presses which printed the famous polyglot Bible, and the most celebrated works produced by that universally-known concern. Conceive a whole succession of Plantins and Moretus adding to those riches, specimens the most curious of the art of typography, in letter, designs, woodcuts, and engravings on steel, from 1500 A. D. to the French Revolution; a library containing not only copies of all the works printed by the firm, but manuscripts of inestimable value, and incunables (works dating from the introduction of typography) calculated to send a bibliomaniac into ecstasies, and only a small idea of the value of that establishment will be formed. From an artistic point of view the house contains positively treasures. If you wish to carry back your ideas for three centuries, and see in retrospect Gustus-Lipsius, Ortelius, Balthazar Moretus, then afterward Rubens and the masters who were his pupils, just go and pay a visit to the house of Moretus and you will find there inexhaustible subjects of admiration. In painting there is a collection of portraits by Porbus, Rubens, and Van Dyck of extreme interest, some black and white drawings by the latter, which were used for the engravings of Plantin's works; copies of Porbus, real *chefs-d'œuvre*, made by Rubens, by the side of the originals; a series of likenesses copied by the latter in Italy; and, finally, pictures of the most curious description; after come some hundreds of original drawings with the corrections made by the masters—and what masters! De Vos, Porbus, Quelin, Rubens, Van Dyck, Adam Van Hoot, and the painters of the eighteenth century. In the class of minatures need only be mentioned the numerous missals of that admirable collection, but we must make particular allusion to a Bible of the fifteenth century, of such perfection that it may be placed on a parallel with the finest remains of the middle ages. We shall not speak of the furniture. The house Moretus, such as it exists, being the product of several centuries, must necessarily have an extraordinary diversity of articles; but what curious, charming, precious objects from an archæological point of view! The courtyard is a veritable a stage-scene, and Leys made use of it in his well-known picture of Plantin. M. De Keyser also availed himself of portions of it. Its architectural features are the most picturesque and original imaginable, even after the Schloss of Heidelberg has been viewed. A special committee has been appointed by the municipality to present a report, with a view of acquiring that museum, unique in the world.

PUT OFF THE CARS.

Gov. Taylor's second proclamation, announcing what he will do, by and by, if the railroads do not observe the new Wisconsin law, excites the disgust of the La Crosse *Republican*, which bluntly tells him that it is his place to execute the laws, not to sit in his office and address letters to the people asking them to execute the laws themselves. And in this connection it relates the following: "The other day an old man of seventy-three years, named Jesse Hinckley, of Fond du Lac County, paid his fare from Madison to Watertown at the rate of three cents a mile. The amount he tendered was $1 09, which is a cent more than enough to pay for the distance between the East Madison Depot and Watertown, but two cents less than enough to pay from the depot west of the city. The conductor accepted his tender, and carried him as far as his money would pay at the rate of four cents a mile, then stopped the cars, and put him off. Thus, for the small difference of two cents the old man was shoved off the train, and compelled to finish his journey by walking nine miles on foot."

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS AT THE COOPER UNION.

The exhibition of drawings of the students of the Art Department of the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art, was continued last evening, but was supposed to be confined exclusively to the admission of the male students and their friends. The attendance was very large, and the interest in the exhibition appeared unabated. In this department the prizes from Mitchell, Vance & Co. for the best students in ornamental drawing, were awarded to Herrmann Ramminger, and Charles Schneider, and John Banks. Robert Lanckhardt, Frank Fay, Charles Salm, and Charles Baumann were declared entitled to honorable mention. The annual Commencement exercises will take place this evening at the large hall of the institute.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

METROPOLITAN TRADESMEN—THE SUICIDE MANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 15, 1874.

Yesterday was Ascension Day, one of the great fêtes of the year, and among the most important of the Roman calendar. All business was suspended and the shops closed, although only a few put up their shutters on Sunday. The show windows are always left exposed, even though nothing is offered for sale, but on these grand fête days the windows are very generally barricaded. I use this word because a majority are not entirely closed as at night, but left so that some light can enter for the benefit of the family. The tradesman of New-York in the retail line would be surprised to learn how many of the shop-keepers of Paris live, move, and have their being within the narrow limits of their shop. An entire family often lives in it, sleeping and cooking in the small back room, while using the shop for a sitting-room, and frequently a portion of the family sleeps in it upon mattresses laid down after the shutters are put up. The shop becomes a part of the family, as it were, and the older members talk nothing but shop from morning until night. French wives, too, even when they bring a dot of 50,000 or 100,000 francs, at once enter into the spirit of the business, and help their husbands in everything while attending to their domestic duties. It is this attention to business and this frightful economy which account for the wealth amassed by the bourgeois of Paris, and for his ignorance of everything outside his own trade. On the whole, I do not think that the example is one to follow in America, except in the case of those who are very poor and who must make money. In such cases this rigid and overwhelming economy is a very remunerative investment. Here there is too great economy in food and fuel, and when there are children in the house the result is often disastrous. Boys dream of liberty, which means license, and girls often flee from the paternal shop in order to get something to eat. As the rents are high in many quarters, the small shop-keepers can only take the two small rooms on the ground floor, living in the back room and in the cellar. As they get on they take the *entresol* above, if possible; if they cannot afford it, they take lodgings in the vicinity. The only pleasures taken by these industrious people are an occasional visit to the theatre, or "spectacle," as they call it, and a walk upon the boulevards Sunday afternoons and days of grand fête. Sometimes they push their walks as far as the Bois de Boulogne, and once or twice a year attend a Sunday festival in some of the villages in the environs of the city. On Ascension Day all this class feels bound to promenade the streets in Sunday costumes, and when the weather is fine they have an air of enjoyment which is really pleasant to see. Yesterday the weather was just tolerable, and that was all; but, nevertheless, the streets were thronged throughout the afternoon, and the city wore quite a holiday aspect.

THE RACES.

The races yesterday at Longchamps attracted very few persons comparatively, but the Bois de Boulogne was full for many hours. The chairs along the drive about the lake were all occupied, and the procession of carriages quite large enough to make an interesting display. Although the races were announced as usual, it was considered as a sort of off-day, none of the three-year olds appearing who are likely to take part in any of the great events of the season. The first three races were selling stakes, any one having the right to claim the winning horse. The declaration must be made in advance, however, and the price offered written within a sealed envelope. The highest bidder takes the horse, but to his offer must be added the sum of the stakes and prizes in the race. Wild Monarch, the first winner, entered by Maurice W., was claimed for 6,000 francs. Arsinoe, the second winner, entered by H. Jennings, sold for 13,000 francs. M. Delemarre's Cantine was claimed by Mr. Jennings for 20,125 francs, and being a thoroughbred, daughter of Vermouth, and own sister to Campêche, the winner of the Oaks, the price was not considered as excessive. The great interest of the day was centered in the fourth race, contested by Franc-Tireur, Combat, Faublas, Tabac, and Babylas, all regarded as "cracks," but Major Fridolin's redoubtable Franc-Tireur came in ahead, as usual, although forced to give eight pounds to Faublas, and seemed to have no difficulty at all in running straight away from all his competitors. The Spring meeting terminates here on Sunday next, and on Sunday week the horses will be taken to Chantilly.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

The suicide mania does not abate in the least, and for the past few days we have had an average of five attempts, about one-half of them ending fatally. Throughout the entire country the malady seems to be raging, and if the present rate is continued the statistics of the year will show an enormous increase in this crime. Among the recent suicides of note is that of M. Joseph Vincentis, one of the richest capitalists of Béziers. Beside the body when found was the following letter:

> Tired of life and of my sufferings, I voluntarily put myself to death. JOSEPH VINCENTIS.
>
> I wish my funeral to be most simple, with a silver cross, four priests, some children of the hospices, and a black cloth on the bier: few persons invited to attend. My will is deposited with M. Vidal, Notary.

The weapon used was a small pocket revolver. A larger one was found hanging up in the room. The ball had only made a small opening, without fracturing the skull. M. Vincentis, when discovered, was lying in his bed, in the position of a man asleep. His hands were joined on his breast, and his countenance preserved the character of impassibility which had made him an original type among the frequenters of the Café Gazel. He was a bachelor, and at least seventy years old.

M. GUIZOT—DESCLEE'S SERVANT.

M. Guizot is about to start for Val Richer, but before going wants to get a judgment against the Empress, forcing her to take back the money loaned his son. But he now has very little hope, for the legists among his friends have told him that the tribunal must hold to the old rule, "The King gives, but does not lend." In case of such a judgment, M. Guizot says that he shall give the money to some charity, all of which is probably to punish his refractory son.... The faithful servant, Césarine, who remained with Mlle. Desclée all her life, and nursed her up to the moment of her death, has just been given one of the Montyon prizes for virtue.

STEPHENS AND HILL.

Georgia papers are still overloading their columns with the long letters of Alexander H. Stephens and Ben. H. Hill, each striving to set himself right before the Southern people as affects his conduct during the war. Hill is the last to be heard, and in closing he expresses himself thus: "Soon after the war ended, the enemies of Mr. Davis and his administration commenced writing books, chiefly to acquit themselves and condemn him and his supporters. For nine years this thing has gone on, and the press have given currency to this Confederate sorehead literature. All this has delighted the enemy, and had almost undermined the good name of Mr. Davis himself. As soon as the true story of the Confederate Administration begins to be written, we hear lamentations about 'the unfortunate controversy over the past!' Is this right? Are our enemies, internal and external, alone to be the oracles of Confederate history? It will not be permitted. It would be a crime against the dead and the cause for which they died to permit it. Shall the discussion be stopped because those who dread it choose to make wanton and wicked personal issues? They can fret on. The truth will be told. The chapter may be a sad one which tells the true reason of our failure. But a people who refuse to understand the cause of one failure, refuse to provide the surest means of success in the next struggle. Then let the discussion go on. Let those who tell the truth be believed. Let the faithless be exposed, that their example be not repeated, and let the faithful be vindicated, that their fames may be emulated."

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. J. Brougham, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1:30—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—THE NERVOUS MAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KING JOHN—Mr. J. B. Booth, Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. John McCullough. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Characters by the company. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, B. Jou Heron, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE. — JONATHAN BRADFORD—FRENCH SPY—VARIETIES. Mr. G. W. Middleton.

LYCEUM THEATRE. LE DIANO DE BERTHE—LE GAMIN DE PARIS. Mlle. Eva Beauregard.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—READINGS by Miss Charlotte Cushman. Benefit of the Sheltering Arms.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition........................10
The Sunday Edition, per annum........................2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........................3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........................2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

When the Governor vetoed last year the legal newspaper bill, better known as the *Register* job, it was generally supposed that people had heard the last of that "strike" upon the public Treasury. The passage of the same bill during the closing hours of last session formed, however, one of the chief exploits of a rising lobbyist, who bids fair to outshine BARBER himself. It is notorious that the vote by which the bill was passed after it had apparently been defeated, was due to the vigorous "whip" of the lobbyist in question, who stood by and counted off his "men" as they filed in to save the bill on whose passage he had staked his reputation. The friends of this bill have always boasted, and are boasting now, that the Governor was "all right," and had seen reason to modify his opinions of last year. We have no doubt that this impudent profession of confidence in Gen. DIX is of a piece with the other tactics by which the bill has been "promoted." It is simply a barefaced job, contrived for the purpose of securing a comfortable yearly income for a decayed politician. To hide away legal advertisements in a paper which nobody reads is about as reasonable as to compel the City to pay for the publication of court calendars, already printed for nothing by all the morning papers. The facile indorsement of a few Judges, and the advocacy of a handful of lawyers, ought not to be the means of fastening a totally unnecessary source of expenditure on the already overburdened taxpayers of this City.

Mr. WALES's letter will doubtless serve to call attention to the present condition of our City Government. All the departments are working so well together that the President of any one of them would be very glad to dump the President of any other into the East River. The Mayor of the City is filling every post he can reach with the very scum of the community, and is receiving in return the hearty thanks of lobbyists and other knaves. Honest men cannot see in what respect HAVEMEYER is one whit better than OAKEY HALL. The Controller is always in hot water, and is accused of wishing to "run" the departments in the interest of JOHN KELLY. The Police is under the control of the publisher of a notoriously obscene paper, and author of a valuable work called "*Vocabulum, or the Rogue's Lexicon.*" For this encouraging state of affairs we are solely indebted to HAVEMEYER—a man whom everybody believed to be respectable in 1872, when he was elected, but who has proved himself to be the most unprincipled and dishonorable man, take him all in all, who ever held the office of Mayor in this City.

Judge BRADY has finally decided the case of TERESA SMALL so far as concerns the girl and her father, by consigning her to the charge of the "Sheltering Arms." In doing so he does not undertake to decide as to the legality of the action of Police Commissioner GARDNER, though he states incidentally that he does not doubt that the door was not broken open by Mr. GARDNER and the Police, and this, we suppose, is the important point in Mr. GARDNER's case. The history of this little girl, as disclosed on the trial, has given the public a single glance at a most terrible and revolting portion of the life of the vicious classes in our City, and there will be a sense of relief that in this instance, at least, the law has been strong enough to rescue a victim from certain shame and misery.

A proclamation from the President announces that the last condition precedent to the freedom of the Canadian fisheries has been complied with, and the articles of the Treaty of Washington relating to that subject will have full force after Monday next, the 1st of June. It is urged by a Boston journal that we shall have in the free fisheries all that Canada can offer us as an inducement to renew the reciprocity treaty. But this is incorrect. Compensation to Canada for this concession is yet to be made a subject of arbitration, and if the Dominion proposes to waive its rights in the premises in consideration of reciprocity, and also proposes to make a new treaty broader than the old, we do not see why the proposition is not worthy of respectful attention. An attitude of suspicion toward a neighbor like Canada, it seems to us, is at once unjust to her and injurious to ourselves. So far the expressions of representative bodies, likely to have examined the subject carefully, have favored reciprocity; and this is notably the case with the Boston Board of Trade.

We republish an interesting letter from Dr. SANDERSON, of London, in reference to mad dogs. It may perhaps help to lessen the fear of hydrophobia which oppresses so many persons, by teaching them how to detect the first symptoms of rabies in the dog. It may also serve to prevent that wild sense of horror and dread which sometimes leads to the cruel treatment of an animal often much superior in morality and intelligence to the other animal called man. We observe, by the bye, that some of HAVEMEYER's friends do not like our casual reference to the fact that we have known many a dog possessing greater intelligence and good sense than the present Mayor. But the real injury in such a comparison as this is done to the dog. Any of our readers who have had the honor of living much in the society of dogs must know that their discretion, fidelity, and intelligence greatly exceed those same qualities in the average man. Dogs do not voluntarily associate with low and disreputable creatures of their own kind, whereas our present Mayor does, as his abject worship of "Nosey" QUINN, MATSELL, DISBECKER *alias* DISPECKER, and others, sufficiently attests. In fact the man in this case would not bear a moment's comparison with many a dog of our acquaintance, and we shall not insult these excellent and well-conducted animals by referring to them again in the same breath with "Nosey" QUINN's bosom friend.

Great Britain is not done with the *Virginius* affair yet. Her demand for reparation on account of the execution of some of her citizens at Santiago de Cuba does not appear to have been so promptly pressed as that of the United States. "The grave difficulties of the Government of Spain" have, it appears, deterred Her Majesty's Ministers from insisting on prompt satisfaction, but now that there is no immediate danger of DON CARLOS marching upon Madrid, the British Foreign Office trusts that its trifling demand will be honored without delay. Acknowledgment of the wrong done, and compensation to the relatives of the victims, form the two points of the British ultimatum sent a few weeks ago.

DECORATION DAY.

We believe it cannot be said with truth that the average run of people take very kindly to any outward demonstration of feeling, even though the feeling itself may be general and strong. The observance of "Decoration Day" is a case in point. Though the feeling of which the decoration of our soldiers' graves is a symbol is as profound and as nearly universal as any feeling could well be, the ceremony is shared by a number relatively somewhat small. The day is a legal holiday in our own and in several other Northern States. Our citizens are generally released from the ordinary obligations of business. The dead whose graves are remembered are so numerous, and were so selected by the fortunes of war, that there is scarcely a household that has not felt, more or less closely, the touch of bereavement. Yet there has not been in the past, and probably will not now be, any such general participation in the concerted exercises of the day as would be found, for instance, in a country like France, or even in Germany.

Anyone who should reason from the comparative lack of general interest in the day's proceedings, that the American people are less sincere than the French or Germans in their grief for their dead, or in their attachment to the cause in which they fell, would certainly commit a great mistake. If the occasion offered some direct and practical purpose to be reached, there is no doubt that the response would be very different. But we do not, as a people, feel particularly attracted by the ceremonies of Decoration Day, for the same reason that we do not build monuments, do not especially admire them when they are built, and do not feel any particular reverence for the associations they suggest. We have been three-quarters of a century trying to get constructed a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON, a man of noble and heroic character, of conspicuous military services, whose name is as widely known and as sincerely honored as that of any man could be. Shortly after the tragic death of Mr. LINCOLN, innumerable monuments were proposed to his memory, but only a very small number of them—not exceeding a half dozen—have been completed, and none of these are of especial note. Yet certainly Mr. LINCOLN was not only admired by our people, but deeply beloved, and no man in our history commands to-day anything like the same deep respect combined with so hearty an affection.

These are prominent examples of the characteristic to which we have referred. Perhaps it can be most correctly defined as a lack of sympathy with each other. We certainly do not lack community of feeling. It would be absurd for any one who knows the people to doubt that in countless households affection for the dead, reverence for their sacrifices, gratitude for their services, and enduring faith in the country for which they died, are real and constant. Nor will these feelings fail to be awakened by the associations of the day. What is remarkable is that they will not produce any demonstration at all proportioned to their strength or their sincerity.

For our own part, we should be glad to see such occasions as that of to-day more widely observed. There is no danger of our people's exposing themselves to the charge of empty profession of patriotic feeling. On the contrary, we are conscious that our habitual reserve does injustice to ourselves. If it does not stifle the more earnest feelings, it at least deprives us of the privilege of sharing their expresssion with each other. Those survivors of the war who have taken upon themselves the duty of perpetuating the observance of Decoration Day, and of devising for it simple and expressive ceremonies are performing a double service. They are not only helping to keep alive associations of the most sacred character, but they are helping to form among our people a habit of common manifestation of feeling in which we are now defective. And we are glad to bespeak for their efforts to-day, the utmost sympathy and general co-operation.

DRAMATIC MORALITY.

When the *Courrier des Etats Unis* finds time and occasion to develop and complete its observations on the morality of the stage, we shall see—what we shall see. Meanwhile, it meets the charge of apologizing for the prostitution of the drama chargeable upon modern French playwrights by what the lawyers call "a general denial." On one point the *Courrier* has made up its mind. There is a deliberate intention on the part of American journalists to blacken, by the aid of certain wicked sophisms, the contemporary French stage. There is an old proverb about devotion to the Pope increasing with the distance of the devotee from Rome. When we find the leading Parisian journals united in bewailing the indecency of recent French plays, and the base uses to which not only the stage, but the green-room of the national French theatre has lately been put, while the leading French journal of New-York is trying to prove that the demand for dramatic reform springs from hypocrisy and Puritanism, it would appear that the Vatican is not alone in profiting by the perspective of distance.

The *Courrier's* whole treatment of this subject strikes us as being elaborately disingenuous. It starts with the broad assertion: "Reform, *if any is to be desired*, should come from manners. After all, the stage only depicts what it sees, and it cannot be very much blamed for taking its subjects from the ordinary course of human events." What possible conclusion could be drawn from language like this, which is identical in tone with the whole tenor of the article quoted, save that the *Courrier* does not think there is any room for reform in the methods of French dramatists, is doubtful whether there is any room for reform in French society, and is, above all, confident that modern French plays present a faithful reflex of the manners of that society? The *Courrier* does not, indeed, apologize in so many words for the morbid and immoral tendency of "La Dame aux Camélias," the pruriency of "Monsieur Alphonse," the gross indecency of "L'Ami des Femmes," or the coarse exaggeration of character and catastrophe in the "Sphinx." But it pledges itself to canons of art and morality that would justify the offenses of such plays both against the truth of nature, and the proper limits of the drama. If the *Courrier's* arguments mean anything at all, they are simply an amplification of the paradox of DUMAS Fils: "There is no such thing as immoral plays, or indecent plays, or disgusting plays; there are only badly-constructed plays"—*i. e.*, a play can only be criticised like a piece of mechanism. We showed the natural results of the *Courrier's* arguments, and that paper replies by stating, "We never said so and so, just in these words!"

The crime of the modern French stage and of its English and American imitators is, briefly, this: The turning-point of all its plots is a breach of the seventh commandment; its heroines are fallen women, either *in esse* or *in posse*, and its heroes are men to whom the noblest ambition of life is to seduce their neighbors' wives. It is no apology for a state of facts like this to urge that it will never do to absolutely banish from the stage all plots turning upon the sin of adultery and its consequences; that certain vices exist, and that these vices must be laid bare in order to be visited with their proper odium. To recognize one special type of sin as among the incidents of life which may be dramatically treated, is quite a different thing from recognizing it as the only incident worthy of dramatic treatment, and the latter, in spite of the *Courrier's* implied dissent, is a fair statement of the point of view of the modern French stage. Moreover, adultery is seldom or never punished in French plays; it is generally highly rewarded. Even admitting that the morally diseased men and women of the later plays of DUMAS Fils and FEUILLET, are anything more than the offerings of a prurient imagination to a morbid public taste, is there no difference between the treatment of human frailty in ÆSCHYLUS, EURIPIDES, SHAKESPEARE, or CORNEILLE, and in the modern school of French dramatists? To bracket the names of the giants of tragedy with those of the authors of the "Sphinx" and "L'Ami des Femmes" shows so gross a misconception of the whole meaning of dramatic power as to place the author of the comparison almost beyond the domain of argument.

If excuse were wanted for contemporary French plays in the ancient drama, it would have been more to the purpose, besides being more modest, to seek it in the comedies of PLAUTUS and TERENCE. Some half-dozen of the surviving plays of the former are as indecent as any dramatic composition could well be. But these are precisely the plays of the great Umbrian which are of the lowest artistic merit, and of which the stupidity is nearly as obvious as the immorality. Living amid a society tainted with the nameless abominations of paganism, these masters of Roman comedy seldom if ever uncover vice from sheer sympathy with its nastiness. At a time when the wife was little more than a household chattel, and when beautiful women were a staple article of slave traffic, we find dramatists rising above the glorification of lust and the gilding of libertinism. They found in the affection of children for their parents, and parents for their children some of the most absorbing motives of dramatic action. Fun is extracted from matrimonial wrangles—from matrimonial infidelity never. The military braggart, the social parasite, and the superserviceable and intriguing household slave, are the chief butts for the wit of the early Roman dramatists, as they had been for that of the later Athenian comedy which the Romans imitated. How eternal are the types which the stage found in the Rome of PLAUTUS, or in the Athens of MENANDER, is nowhere better illustrated than in the works of the masters of the French stage. MOLIERE's *Harpagon* is simply a reproduction of the *Euclio* of PLAUTUS, just as CORNEILLE drew his *Capitan Matamore* from the *Pyrgopolinices* of the same author. The *Maid of Andros*, the *Ethiopian Slave* and *Phormio* of TERENCE have all reappeared on the French stage; and yet the Roman comedy, though it said hard things about marriage, gave no heed at all to the opportunities for dramatic effect supplied by conjugal infidelity. We shall probably be informed that the liberal use made of this topic by contemporary French playwrights shows how much they have improved upon the classic dramatists of all languages.

WOMAN AND SCIENCE.

Among the most remarkable of recent events in the literary world has been the amount of attention attracted by Mrs. SOMERVILLE's *Personal Recollections*. As a general rule, biographies are little read. This is often true, even in regard to those of distinguished men whose names are identified with important state affairs. That the personal history of so quiet a life as Mrs. SOMERVILLE's should attract a degree of notice by no means always accorded even to great statesmen and soldiers, is a fact which cannot fully be accounted for, except on the ground that it affords an illustration of a subject which is just now exciting great public interest, namely, the practicability of women excelling in certain departments of mental work which have hitherto been almost exclusively occupied by the other sex.

The popular idea which Mrs. SOMERVILLE had to contend with in her youth, that mathematics and natural science were especially unfitted for a woman's study, is far from being a very uncommon one at the present time. There are few circles of society in which a woman, now, who wished to emulate Mrs. SOMERVILLE's achievements in these departments, would not require, in addition to Mrs. SOMERVILLE's intellectual powers, no small portion of her courage. A lady, indeed, may sometimes indirectly manifest a knowledge of the circumstance that the earth moves round the sun, and not the sun round the earth, without censure or ridicule. She may, without unfavorable comment, even go so far as to show a pretty clear appreciation of the distinction between the planets and fixed stars. But let her beware how she ventures beyond this. A single utterance of the words "centripetal" and "centrifugal," a remark about the measurement of astrological distances, or an intelligent reference to the cause of an eclipse of the moon, would, with many people, be regarded in a good deal the same light as walking down Broadway with her hair cut short and a stove-pipe hat on her head.

But although the state of feeling which we have just mentioned still very widely exists, there are many indications that it is, in some quarters at least, rapidly wearing away. Among these indications few are more significant than the manner in which the volume of which we have spoken has been received. It is a book which demonstrates, beyond all cavil or dispute, not only that a woman can attain the highest rank in science, but, what is of great additional consequence, that she can do so without impairing any of those traits of character which peculiarly contribute to woman's loveliness. No one, on reading it, could call Mrs. SOMERVILLE, in the unfavorable sense in which the word is commonly used, "a strong-minded woman." Strong-minded, in one sense, she most certainly was; but that this had not the slightest tendency to make her so in the other sense which we have mentioned, is evident from every page of the book. Nor is her case in this respect a peculiar one. "Strong-minded women," in the usual acceptation of the term, are quite as apt to be found among women of inferior intellect and weak understanding as among those of powerful and highly-cultivated mental faculties—and, indeed, we think, a good deal more so.

So far as the study of mathematics and natural science is carried in female schools, there is no perceptible difference between the capacity evinced by the pupils for such subjects and that manifested by boys at the same age. The first symptoms of a diversity in this respect are generally when a girl has left school and begins to go into "society." She then learns—often after much mortification and many rebuffs—that these subjects over which she has spent so many hours of labor, and in which she has been perhaps so deeply interested, are as unsuited to a woman's proper sphere in life as swinging a sledge-hammer or driving an omnibus. The attainments and desire for further knowledge which she sees greatly admired and highly commended in her brothers are, in her own case, if not absolutely laughed at, at least productive of a very visible and not at all gratifying smile. The latest ukase of fashion in regard to the gore of a skirt is, she is practically told, an infinitely more befitting topic of consideration for her than the latest ascertained parallax of a fixed star, and the varying altitude of head-dresses a far more becoming object of observation and reflection than the rise and fall of the barometer. It has sometimes been remarked as a matter of wonder that only one woman has attained a position in the very first rank of scientific writers. The state of feeling which formerly prevailed, and which to a great extent still exists, in regard to such studies by the female sex, renders it much more wonderful that that one has reached this position.

It would be absurd to hold up Mrs. SOMERVILLE as an example of what women in general can do in science, just as it would be absurd to speak of Sir ISAAC NEWTON as an illustration of what men in general can do. At the same time, the argument presented by her life in favor of a greater degree of encouragement to the female sex to interest themselves in such subjects after they have passed their school days is a most powerful and most happy one. That it will produce a very great and extended effect, cannot be doubted by any one who has observed the extraordinary interest which the simple and unostentatious account of that life has exerted, and the uniformly favorable manner in which it has been commented upon.

APOPLEXY AS A CRIME.

We have more than once been called upon to censure the ignorance or negligence, not to call it by a worse name, which so often permits sick persons to die in Police station cells, under the supposition that they are drunk. Another instance of this gross stupidity, in Jersey City, the other night, caused the death of Mr. FERRIS, an inoffensive man and a respectable citizen of this City. He is said never to have drank a drop of liquor in his life. His only crime was apoplexy, for which an intelligent guardian of the peace promptly arrested and took him to the station-house. Medical aid was not called in until three hours afterward, an interval occupied by the Police, it is alleged, in "dragging and throwing" the unfortunate man about, "under the supposition that he was drunk."

Apparently it is the custom of the Police in this vicinity, as elsewhere, to drag and throw about those who are really drunk without let or hindrance. It is one of the few relaxations of a rather monotonous existence. Its propriety may be questioned, even by the most inveterate crusader, who will scarcely insist that drunkenness, however deplorable and hateful a vice, is to be considered as a capital offense. That it is practically so treated very often by the Police, the station-house statistics of "death in the cells from intemperance" would, perhaps, on investigation, make painfully evident. But there can be no question whatever of the impropriety of "dragging and throwing about" men dying of apoplexy under the ignorant "supposition that they were drunk." Something should certainly be done to check this playful propensity of our civic wardens, or else apoplexy should at once be declared a penal offense, punishable with "dragging and throwing about until dead."

There is another alternative which we hesitate to mention, but it might be held to encroach unduly upon the leisure of a most estimable and ornamental branch of the public service, whose members are popularly supposed to exhaust themselves in drawing their pay and being cowhided at intervals by their associates. We refer, of course, to the Police surgeons. Would it be asking too much of these overworked officials to require that one of them—say the gentleman from abroad whose diploma is a mystery—should be on hand to examine every person brought into a station-house in an unconscious or delirious state, and decide whether the case is one of drunkenness or disease, and whether in either event medical aid is required? Drunkenness is bad and so is apoplexy, but it does not seem really essential to the public weal that either should be made punishable with death at the hands of sportive Policemen.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A complete and accurate system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages is admitted to be a subject of much importance, both in a national and in a local point of view. Without it no broad generalization of facts can be made, nor can we in its absence fairly contrast our vital statistics with those of other countries. In a social aspect, nothing is more necessary than an authorized record of births, deaths, and marriages. It would solve disputed questions as to the legal ownership of property; it would prove the legitimacy or illegitimacy of rival claimants; it would in numerous cases remove the stain of dishonor from parentage, and for life insurance it would supply facts the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The Board of Health of this City has from time to time called attention to our defective system of registration, and at the recent meeting of the American Social Science Association Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Register of Vital Statistics, strongly urged the importance of securing a complete registration of these statistics.

As regards deaths, New-York City can boast of a tolerably complete system of registration, for the simple reason that no interment can take place without the permission of the health authorities; but the records of births and marriages, though lately showing an improvement over former years, are still very imperfect. Physicians, midwives, and clergymen to a great extent disregard the provisions of the law, but even this law is in itself defective, and requires amendment before a thorough method of registration can be put in force. At present certificates of births and marriages are required to be sent to the Register's office in Mulberry street, and even if physicians and midwives reported every birth at which they were present, there must still remain a large number of children who are born in the absence of these individuals.

The fact of having only one office in the City at which births can be registered is the primary cause of the failure of the Registration act. It is unreasonable to expect a working man or woman to come from Morrisania, Harlem, or Washington Heights to report a birth at the office of the Board of Health. The distance is too great, and a large number of parents cannot afford the time for the journey. The true remedy for the evil is to divide the City into registration districts, in each of which an office should be open for a few hours on two or three days in each week, so as to bring the means of registration within the reach of all. This could be done at a trifling expense, as in many cases a small room could be had in buildings belonging to the City, or for which the City pays rent. These rooms could, if necessary, be used for the purpose of vaccination, and there is no reason why the vaccinators should not also act as registers.

But perhaps a better plan would be to make each Police precinct a Registration District, and to have the Captain or Sergeant of the station act as Register. The work, when so divided would not be heavy, and if these officers, in addition to their regular pay as policemen, were allowed a small fee for each entry, there would be but few births or marriages which would escape registration. If the Captains and Sergeants have not time to devote to the duty, surely the Police Surgeons, who do so little work, might be asked to give a little of their spare time to this object. Legislation, of course, would be required to accomplish this, but if some plan of the kind indicated be not adopted, the registration of our vital statistics will always remain very imperfect.

RAPID TRANSIT WITHOUT STEAM.

It seems to be the fate of all who try to solve the rapid transit problem, either in New-York or Brooklyn, to have to encounter difficulties of the most discouraging character. When it was first known that the roadway from Vesey to Warren street, in Broadway, had been excavated for the purpose of putting in pneumatic tubes, many persons were so much afraid that they used to alight from the stages at the latter street, and walk for the remainder of the distance to their offices, rather than run the risk of losing their lives through a sudden caving in. The property-owners, when it was proposed to enlarge the tubes to the dimensions necessary for an underground passenger railroad, met in solemn conclave, and unitedly exclaimed, "If this 'bore' is allowed to be continued, the foundations of our stores will be undermined, and they will topple over some day like houses of cards." The Greenwich Street Elevated Road, while it was in progress of erection, was the object of so much opposition from property-owners, and ridicule from newspapers, that it was considered impossible it should ever come to anything more dignified than old metal for the junk shop. Even after a committee composed of the heaviest members of the Legislature had ridden over a section of it, and had reported favorably concerning it, the prejudice continued. The break-down of a bridge on the line, and the hurling of a number of cars to the street, did not, of course, tend to make it more popular. It was the laughing-stock of the City—"the railroad on stilts," "the one-legged railroad," "the railroad for spying into bedrooms," &c. Still it ultimately succeeded in demonstrating the feasibility of rapid transit. Looking back over the ground that its projectors had to travel, it seems almost incredible that human nature could have stood so many reverses.

In Brooklyn the projectors of rapid transit roads have met with quite as much discouragement, but there is this difference between them and their fellow-projectors in New-York, that while the latter have succeeded in doing something, the former have nothing, save an accumulation of blank books and mildewed circulars, to show as the result of their elaborately-wrought schemes. To remain under the odium of failure would not do. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, this fact has been so thoroughly appreciated that it was resolved to make a series of efforts to wipe out the disgrace. The President of the Atlantic and Fifth Avenue Railroad was the first to move in the matter. His road runs to the southern extremity of the city, and stands in danger of losing a considerable portion of its traffic through the approaching completion of a direct line to Hamilton Ferry, which, it is expected, will shorten the time from New-York to Green-Wood Cemetery by at least fifteen minutes. Stimulated by the desire for self-preservation, he resolved to make a bold effort to checkmate his opponents by employing a motor that should increase the speed of his cars so as to do better for the residents of South Brooklyn than the proprietors of the new line. The motor to be used, it seems, is compressed steam, taken from a general supply tank at the end of each trip.

The property-owners on Atlantic avenue, having once succeeded by a compromise in driving away locomotives, are now up in arms once more. They appear to think that the use of any kind of car that is not drawn by horses must have the effect of seriously injuring business. The President of the Atlantic and Fifth Avenue Railroad, to convince them of their mistake, endeavored to demonstrate the safety, noiselessness, and "beauty" of the new motor by a trial at East New-York. Unluckily he succeeded in doing just the reverse. In the first attempt made to force from the supply tank enough steam for the propulsion of one car, the former is said to have exploded, and to have driven the latter a distance of three hundred feet along the track. Fortunately for him, no lives were lost. After this mishap, it may be difficult to convince either the Atlantic avenue property-owners or the general public that the "silent-safety" motor would be a desirable addition to the traffic of the streets. This result is certainly very discouraging, but it is to be hoped that it may not have the effect of stopping all the rapid transit projects in Brooklyn for yet another year.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ARGUMENT IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mr. Storrs, counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, argued before the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad this morning against Mr. Luttell's proposition for an investigation of the affairs of that corporation, and the Contract and Finance Company, regarding the questions of liability of the railroad company to repay interest advances and to set apart five per cent. of its net receipts annually for that purpose, counsel contending that they should be left for the decision of the courts, before which they would soon come. Counsel said he would show that all the charges of fraud made against the Railroad Company and its officers are false. He proceeded to criticize the figures in the preamble of Mr. Luttrell's resolution as to the amount of subsidies received by the Pacific Railroad from various sources. No second mortgage bonds have ever been issued by the Central Pacific Railroad, although the preamble included $27,000,000 of such bonds, in an alleged total of $156,000,000 of aid granted to the company. The subsidy of $27,000,000 of Government currency bonds yielded less than $21,000,000 gold. The receipts of the company from the sale of lands up to January, 1874, amounted only to $613,675, and [illegible] lion and a half of bonds donated by the State of California were not issued, the law having been repealed. The subsidy bonds of Placer County, Cal., had been paid for in stock, which was sold at par. The Central Pacific had paid State and municipal taxes exceeding a million and a half of dollars.

COLORADO.

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS, POPULATION, AND RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, May 29. — Mr. Chaffee's report accompanying the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union, contains the following statements: Colorado has 644 miles of completed railway within her borders, six roads centring in the City of Denver. Immigration, which always follows railroads, has been greater during the last three years there than in the settlement of any Territory except California. The product of 1873 is estimated at $20,174,100, divided as follows: Gold and silver, $5,000,000; cereals, $6,750,000; sale of live stock, $2,000,000; sale of wool, $600,000; sale of lumber, $400,000; sale of flour, $1,225,000; sale of dairy products, $950,0000. Manufactures in the City of Denver alone, $3,249,100. There are 1,017 miles of telegraph, valued at $203,400. Irrigating canals, 850 miles; valuation $400,000. Churches, 125; valuation $450,000. Value of reduction and smelting works, $3,000,000; Manufactories, value $725,000. Value of cattle, per Assessors' returns, $4,295,143; horses, $1,405,238; sheep, $493,621. Number of school districts, 248; school population, 15,500; value of school property, $260,185; school fund, $137,557; the increase in the last two years has been 216 per cent. Assessed value of property in the Territory, about $50,000,000; real value, $100,000,000. There are about 7,000,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation, which would be greatly enlarged by a system of irrigation, which the State should adopt. There are about 1,500,000 acres of improved land, returned by Assessors' valuation, $9,209,944. One Hundred and sixty-seven Post Offices, 9 Presidential, being salaried at over $1,000; two as high as Chicago or Philadelphia; 13 salaried at from $500 to $900. The aggregate business of the Denver Post Office was about $500,000 last year. Ten national banks, 27 private bankers, and 5 savings banks. The three banks in Denver last year sold $22,500,000 of exchange. The vote polled last year was 20,544, and the registered vote was over 25,000. Immigration estimated by the Board of Immigration, to average 3,000 per month. Population about 150,000, will be over 200,000, when admitted under this bill. No Territory when admitted has presented such an array of statistics, showing wealth, population, and development as does Colorado now.

JAPANESE ADVANCEMENT.

FORMATION OF A BUREAU OF STATISTICS—INFORMATION SOLICITED.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following communication has just been received by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

TOKIO, Japan, March 17, 1874.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there has recently been organized within this department a Bureau of Statistics, charged with the duty of gathering and publishing such information as the name of the bureau implies. The plan of the organization is quite complete, and the powers granted by the Government ample, and it is believed that the publication of much valuable information will be the result. It is hoped that a corresponpence may be opened with your bureau that will be mutually advantageous. If your experience should prompt you to make suggestions upon any point or points that you deem important, it is hoped that you will do so, and I assure you that they will be gratefully received and sincerely appreciated. In this connection a memorandum showing the manner in which the labor of your bureau is distributed is respectfully requested. You will be regularly furnished with as many numbers of the published reports of the bureau as you may request, and it is hoped that you will reciprocate with copies of all publications made under your auspices. Copies of such publications heretofore issued by you that you judge would be of interest, will also be received with many thanks. The gentlemen at present in charge of the bureau are: N. Okumura, T. Kawagita, and U. Yumashita.

Will you be good enough to favor the bureau with any information you may possess relative to "international statistical congresses," together, if possible, with reports of proceedings, &c. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WILLIAMS,
Counselor of Finance Department.

Approved by N. Okumusa, T. Kawagita, U. Yumashita.

VIRGINIA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, May 29.—The election in this city yesterday resulted in a victory for the Conservatives over the Republicans and Independents, only one of the latter-named being elected to the Common Council. A. M. Keiley's majority over P. H. Starkey for Mayor is 713. In Petersburg the Republicans sustained a disastrous defeat, as the rule of the city, which they have held since the war, has been wrested from them, the Conservatives carrying the city by about 300 majority. The latter elect the city officers and have more than a two-thirds majority in the council. In Norfolk there was an exciting contest between two Conservative elements. John B. Whitehead was elected Mayor over J. R. Ludlow, the present incumbent. The other officers are divided between the two factions. The Republicans had no candidates. Lynchburg elects a Republican Mayor and Commissioner of Revenue, the remaining city officers being Conservative.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL VANNICELLI-CASONI.

A cable despatch from Rome, dated yesterday, states that Louis Vannicelli-Casoni is dead. He was born April 16, 1801, at Amelia, a small town in what were formerly the Papal States. He was made Archbishop Ferrara in May, 1841, and became a cardinal Jan. 24, 1842.

THE SUSPENDED STUDENTS OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 29.—The Faculty of Bowdoin College has this day mailed to the parents of suspended students a circular letter reviewing the action of the students, and the causes which led to it, [illegible] following [illegible]: "If your son will sign the inclosed blank, renewing, in good faith, and without reservation, his matriculation pledge of obedience to the laws and regulations of the college, and return it to the President within ten days from date, he will be [illegible] his place in his class. [illegible] he will be expected to [illegible] pelled from college at the expiration of the ten days. If he concludes to [illegible] end [illegible] able dismissal and go to some other college."

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

UTICA, N. Y., May 29.—The following appointments for the Kingsley prize declamation at Hamilton College, Clinton, on Monday evening, June 29, were announced to-day: Class of '75—James A. Armstrong, New-Hartford; William S. Potter, State Bridge; Charles K. Seward, Utica; Chauncey S. Truax, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Class of '76—Franklin Addington, Paris; James F. Brodie, Hammond; Fayette Keller, Hamburg; Wm. F. Stafford, Auburn; Frank F. Laird, Stillwater; Preston K. Pattison, Buffalo; David Allen Reed, Lansingburg.

DECORATION DAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing the philanthropic spirit usually manifested by you toward employes whose occupation compels them to work from dawn every Monday morning until Saturday night, I expected to have seen, as aforetime, some editorial comment of the fact that Decoration Day had been made by act of Congress or Legislature a legal holiday, [illegible] afford the opportunity to [illegible] which serves to invigorate [illegible] and strengthen the [illegible] of the mind. [illegible] even at the eleventh hour, to [illegible] good by giving the hint.

A CLERK SUBSCRIBER.

New-York, [illegible]

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

JUDGE FULLERTON BEATS AMERICAN GIRL.

The Spring meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association terminated yesterday in a most successful manner. The weather was beautiful, and between two and three thousand people assembled to witness the closing events. The ladies were out in strong force, several hundred of them occupying the balcony of the club-house and the less favored were accommodated with seats on the grand stand. Mr. Van Cott, the Superintendent, to whose arduous labors the success of the meeting is due, had the track in fine condition and brought the horses promptly to time. There were two races on the programme, as usual. The first race was the $500 purse for the three-minute horses, and six started. Lady Dahlman was the favorite at $100 to $70 over the field, but the race was won by Cora F. in four heats.

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Association.—Trotting Friday, May 29; purse, $500 for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; $250 to first, 150 to second, $100 to third:

J. P. Gilbert's g. m. Cora F.	3	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Dahlman	1	2	3	2
G. N. Ferguson's blk. m. Sweetmeat	2	3	2*	3
J. Somerindyke's ch. m. Mellissa	4	4	4	4
J. Campbell's s. g. Jim Coyle	5	dis.		
A. Snyder's br. g. Uncle Sam	dis.			
Col. Dickey's w. g. Geo. Maynard	dr.			
J. L. Doty's r. m. Rosa Sanbery	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.38	1:17	2:36¼
Second heat	.38½	1:17½	2:38½
Third heat	.38	1:16	2:35½
Fourth heat	.38	1:16	2:37¾

SECOND RACE.

The feature of the day was, of course, the free-for-all race between American Girl and Judge Fullerton, which proved to be a splendid contest. Before the race Judge Fullerton was the favorite, but after the Girl won the first heat she brought almost even money. The following are the particulars:

First Heat.—Fullerton had the pole; at the fourth scoring the word was given. A fair start was had, when Fullerton immediately went in the air, and did not catch until he reached the quarter-pole, where the Girl led him ten lengths, in 34¾ seconds, and widened the gap sixty yards at the half-mile pole, in 1:09. On the backstretch Fullerton closed up within forty yards, while the Girl climbed the point of rock splendidly, and came down the homestretch and under the wire on a jog, amid deafening cheers, in 2:25½.

Second Heat.—At the second attempt off they dashed. On the quarter stretch American Girl broke up, when Fullerton went to the front and gained the quarter-pole in thirty-five seconds, leading two lengths. As they approached the half-mile pole the Girl again lost her feet, Fullerton leading four lengths, in 1:10; positions remained unchanged during the heat. Fullerton came down the homestretch handsomely on a jog and crossed under the wire amid the wildest enthusiasm of his backers, winning the heat in 2:23¾.

Third Heat.—An even start and good trotting to the quarter-pole, which Fullerton won by three lengths in 34¾ seconds. Here American Girl lost her feet and fell to the rear four lengths. Fullerton gained the half-mile pole in 1:08½. On the backstretch the Girl again broke. Fullerton had everything his own way and came down the homestretch leisurely, winner of the heat in 2:22.

Fourth Heat.—On the quarter stretch Fullerton led half a length and gained the quarter pole in 34¾ seconds, when the Girl went in the air, Fullerton leading four lengths. The position was unchanged to the half-mile pole, with Fullerton four lengths in advance, making the distance in 1:08½. On the back stretch the Girl lost her feet several times, Fullerton pursuing the even tenor of his way until he crossed under the wire winner of the heat and race in 2:23.

SUMMARY.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,650. Free for all; $1,100 to first, $550 to second.

D. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	2	1	1	1
J. Trout's b. m. American Girl	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34¾	1:09	2:25½
Second heat	35	1:10	2:23¾
Third heat	34¾	1:08½	2:22
Fourth heat	34½	1:08	2:23

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB—CLOSE OF THE SPRING MEETING.

Baltimore, Md., May 29.—The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club closed to-day. During the meeting the weather has been fair and pleasant, but the attendance at Pimlico has been comparatively small. To-day the patrons of the turf turned out well, the number of visitors far exceeding that of any previous day.

First Race.—Selling race, for three-year olds; mile and a quarter; purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Six horses started.

Hurrah	1	Storm	4
Mollie Darling	2	Paladin	5
Hattie Howard	3	Betty Clapham	6

Time—2:15.

Second Race.—Handicap Purse, for all horses that have run during the meeting; $600, of which $100 to the second horse; two miles. Four started.

Granger	1	Business	3
Catesby	1	Allie Hunt	4

Time—3:35½.

The judges declared a dead heat between Granger and Catesby, and their owners divided the purse.

Third Race.—Compensation Purse $500; mile heats. Three started.

Fadladeen	2	1	1	Coronet	3	dis.
Dublin	1	2	2			

Time—1:44, 1:44½, 1:49¼.

Fourth Race.—Grand steeple-chase; Post Stakes of $50, half forfeit; club to add $700 for the first horse; $100 for the second, and $75 for the third; about two and a half miles, over the regular steeple-chase course; five subscribers. Two started.

George West	1	Milesian	2

Time—5:47.

BEACON PARK SPRING MEETING.

Boston, May 29.—The Beacon Park Spring meeting, after two or three postponements on account of rain and the engagement of professionals at Lawrence, was brought to a close to-day. There was but one regular race on the card, of which the following is a summary:

Purse $150 for 2:50 horses; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Carroll's b. m. Glencoe Belle	1	1	1
Woodard's b. g. Tom	2	3	2
Brock's b. g. Eugene	3	2	3

Time—2:38¼, 2:41½, 2:30½.

There was a match for $500 between Owner's Little Dick and Owner's Champion Light Weight, and was won by the former in 2:48, 2:53½, 2:43½.

ARREST OF A STOCK BROKER.

Robert C. Davidge, a stock broker of Baltimore, and also doing business in this City, was arrested by Officer Wolfe, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred against him by Mrs. Catharine O. Mactier, of No. 50 East Ninth street. In her affidavit she states that last June she gave an order to Davidge to buy for her Virginia six per cent. bonds to the amount of $10,000. Soon afterward she was called upon by Davidge to increase her margin, as the stocks were declining in values. She paid over $1,000 to him to make the margin good. About the latter part of July, there being a further decline in the bonds, he knowing she had ten per cent. bonds deposited with the Citizen's Bank in New-Orleans, telegraphed in her name to that institution for $2,000, which was at once sent on. Mrs. Mactier, knowing by the market quotations of July that the additional $2,000 was required as a margin, ratified the telegram. About the 1st of September she demanded the Virginia bonds from Davidge, but he refused to give them up. She then made inquiries, and states in her affidavit that she discovered that Davidge had sold the Virginia six per cent. bonds for their market value fourteen days before he telegraphed to her New-Orleans bankers for the extra $2,000 as margin. Justice Morgan after hearing the case held Davidge for trial in $3,000 bail on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS CHARLICK AND GARDNER INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday resumed their inquiry into the election frauds alleged to have been committed by Police Commissioner Charlick. District Attorney Phelps was before the grand inquest in the forenoon, and after the examination of a few witnesses the Grand Jury adjourned until to-day. It is stated that the testimony presented by "Col." J. R. Fellows, counsel for Tammany Hall, John Kelly, and others, who have been constantly before the Grand Jury during the past week, has been sufficient to warrant the finding of indictments for election frauds against Police Commissioner Gardner as well as Police Commissioner Charlick, and that the indictments against these officials will be presented to-day.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline:

Resolved, That Rule 598 be amended so as to prohibit members of the force from circulating subscription papers, selling tickets, or collecting money from citizens, for charitable purposes, without leave of the board.

The board designated the late town of King's Bridge as the Thirty-fifth Police Precinct, and that the force assigned thereto shall be in charge of a Sergeant, acting as Captain, until the further orders of the board. Sergt. Chas. F. Williams, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was transferred to the Thirty-fifth Precinct, with orders to discharge the duties of Captain, on and after June 1, and the President was directed to fill the quota of patrolmen for the precinct by transfers from other precincts. Sergt. Jerome H. Ferris was transferred from the Broadway Squad to Eighteenth Precinct. The matter of the status of some eighteen patrolmen appointed by the Trustees of the late town of Morrisania after the ratification of the act of annexation, and who were dismissed by the Police Commissioners on the 1st of January last, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline to investigate and report. The Superintendent of street-cleaning was directed to notify all ash cartmen to remove ashes at as early an hour as possible in the morning, but not to remove garbage until after 4 P. M. each day.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Springfield, Mass., May 29.—The Coroner's jury, the contractors, the owners of the broken reservoir, and several experts visited the ruins of the dam to-day and made a thorough study of its construction. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow morning.

THE LIST OF SUFFERERS RAPIDLY DECREASING.

Springfield, Mass., May 29.—The cash contributions received by the Treasurer of the Relief Committee amount to $52,277. Besides this amount considerable sums have been sent to the local relief committees, or distributed by the donors, and other subscriptions reported, but not yet received, lead the Springfield *Republican* to estimate the cash contributions during the fortnight since the disaster at about $90,000. This is exclusive of food and clothing, of which the contributions have been very generous. The *Republican's* final estimate of the money loss by the flood makes the total for the four desolated villages $1,000,000, this amount including the manufacturing establishments, dwellings, and other buildings destroyed, furniture, clothing, and household effects, but not covering the damage to roads and bridges, which foots up $200,000, or the land damages all along the course of the flood.

The local Relief Committee report that their list of sufferers is rapidly diminishing, and the supply department at Williamsburg, Skinnerville, and Leeds will probably be closed in a week or two, that at Haydenville remaining open longest. Several families at Williamsburg have been supplied with tenements, household furniture, and money enough to start housekeeping within the past two days, and at Leeds nearly half of the original number of the dependent have been placed in a self-supporting condition.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

Springfield, Mass., May 29.—A special dispatch to the Springfield *Republican* from Middletown, Conn., reports the discovery in the Connecticut River, at that place, this evening, of the body of a child about four years old, which is doubtless one of the five still missing bodies of the 140 victims of the Mill River disaster.

THE RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please acknowledge the receipt for the Mill River relief fund:

H. J. Baker & Brother	$50
J. L. J.	20
Total to the present time	$13,365

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE.

New-York, Friday, May 29, 1874.

ITALIAN PADRONES IN ARMS.

Two Italian padrones from New-York, giving their names as Felix Parula and Joseph Zapterra, were arrested in Dover, N. J., day before yesterday, and lodged in jail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. It appears that some four or five months ago two Italian boys with harp and violin stopped at the residence of a farmer named Carlyle, near Chester, and the latter became engaged in conversation with them, and learned that they were forced to go out and play by two Italians in New-York, who flogged and used them cruelly if they did not return at stated intervals with a certain sum of money. Mr. Carlyle took one of the lads to live with him, and prevailed upon a neighbor to take the other. They were sent to school, and became very contented and happy. On Thursday Parula and Zapterra, the former masters of the boys, made their appearance in Chester and attempted to force the boys to go back with them to New-York, but they refused. Parula then pulled out a revolver and threatened to shoot them, but was disarmed and driven from the place by Frank Galloway and Constable Emmons. Mr. Galloway and a son of Mr. Carlyle followed the men to Dover and caused their arrest on the above charge. Parula was committed to the County Jail at Morristown to await trial, and his companion was discharged.

THE ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY POLICEMEN.

Justice Sherwood, now sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrets of Charles J. Sheehy, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who is, with Patrolman George Reilly, charged with robbing a German ragpicker, named Nicholas Newbeck, on Saturday morning last. The warrant was served by Capt. Gunner, and last evening the accused appeared before the above-named Magistrate with his bondsman, Mr. John Farrish. Owing to the lateness of the hour the examination was postponed, Sheehy going in the meantime under $4,000 bail. Charges have also been preferred against him by Capt. Gunner. Sheehy's record as an officer is a fair one, and he claims that he will be able to prove that at the time of the robbery he was not in the neighborhood. Reilly is still missing, and his absence is deemed by both Justice Sherwood and Capt. Gunner strong proof of his guilt.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

In an interview with a reporter of The Times yesterday, in regard to the troubles in the Emigration Commission, Commissioner Starr stated that he did not regard matters as being in a critical condition. He believed things would go on smoothly, and that no serious difficulties of a financial character would be experienced. There had been a good deal of exaggeration in the reports circulated concerning the differences among the members of the board and the results likely to ensue. The whole trouble, he stated, arose out of a dispute about patronage, Mr. Kaufman claiming that his friends had not been fairly treated. Mr. Kaufman's place on the board would in future be filled by Mr. Schaick, who had just been elected President of the German Emigrant Society. It was to be hoped, therefore, that hereafter more harmonious counsels would prevail. Commissioner Stephenson takes by no means so hopeful a view of the situation, and is very indignant at the conduct of the Commissioners who stayed away from the last meeting, and by so doing left the board without a quorum. Their absence, he maintains, was the result of deliberation, and for the purpose of blocking the business of the commission. It is but proper to say that the gentlemen in question—Messrs. Lynch, Maugre, and Forrest—deny this statement in the most emphatic terms, and assert that their absence was unavoidable.

THE KELLY PRIZE DEBATE.

The Kelly prize debate between the literary societies of the College of the City of New-York came off last evening at Steinway Hall, before a large audience. Gen. Alexander Webb, President of the college, took the chair. Mr. H. Neilson, President of the Board of Trustees, Judge Larremore, James Kelly, the donor of the medals, A. Klamroth, and others occupied seats upon the platform. The subject for debate was, "That the concentration of property in the hands of a few is destructive to the stability of our Government."

The affirmative was supported by Richard L. Sweezy and Henry H. Man, of the Phrenocosmian Society, and the negative by Ferdinand Snack, Samson Lachman, and Albert B. Cristy, of the Clionian Society. The prizes consist of two gold medals, to be given one to each of the two best debaters, but the decision of the judges will not be made known until the 26th June, Commencement Day. The judges were James W. Beekman, Howard Potter, and John R. Agnew.

THE STEAM-SHIP IDAHO.

Messrs. Mackie & Son, agents to Lloyds, who have just completed an examination of the steamer Idaho, report that the vessel sustained not the least damage. The statement that Capt. Moore has been removed is devoid of foundation. Until after the official investigation into the causes of the accident, the company will take no action in his regard.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The following dispatch was received yesterday at the Produce Exchange:

Albany, May 29.

A small break at Canajoharie Aqueduct will be repaired by to-morrow afternoon.

FRANCIS S. THAYER, Auditor.

THE PASSAIC BUILDING DISASTER.

In the trial of Alfred Speer for manslaughter in the Passaic County Courts, the case was opened for the defense yesterday morning. William Craft testified that he was a carpenter of twenty years' experience, and that he was employed by Mr. Speer to construct his building. At this point the court requested the witness to stop, and directed that a juror who was asleep be awakened. The order was complied with, and the witness continued, giving in detail the plans and specification for the building, and stating that, by order of Mr. Speer, he had purchased only the very best lumber to put in the structure. On cross-examination he attributed the fall of the building to the weight of the roof and the want of proper bracing. He believed there was a high wind that day. Aaron T. Van Iderstine considered the building perfectly safe and properly braced. He attributed the fall to the prevailing high wind. Thomas B. Stewart was of the opinion that the fall of the building was caused by a high gale of wind. The court adjourned at the usual hour.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

THE BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE TO REPEAL MOIETY ALLOWANCES—SEIZURES OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Washington, May 29.—The bill reported by Mr. Sherman to amend the Customs laws and to repeal moieties, is the House bill with an additional section, providing that in all suits and proceedings other than criminal, arising under any of the Revenue laws of the United States, the attorney representing the Government, whenever in his belief any business book, invoice, or paper belonging to or under the control of the defendant or claimant will tend to prove any allegation made by the United States, he may make a written motion, particularly describing such book, invoice, or paper, and setting forth the allegation which he expects to prove, and thereupon the court in which the suit or proceeding is pending may at its discretion, issue a notice to the defendant or claimant to produce such book, invoice, or paper, in court at a day and hour to be specified in the said notice, which, together with a copy of said motion, shall be served formally on the defendant or claimant by the United States Marshal, by delivering to him a certified copy thereof or otherwise, serving the same as original notices of subpœna in the same court are served; and if the defendant or claimant shall fail to produce such book, invoice, or paper in obedience to such notice, the allegations stated in the said motion shall be taken as confessed, unless his failure to produce the same shall be explained to the satisfaction of the court; and the said attorney shall be permitted to make examination of said book, invoice, or paper, if produced, and may offer the same in evidence on behalf of the United States; but the owner of said books and papers, his agent or attorney, shall have free access to them at all reasonable times pending their custody by the court. This amendment is the original third section of the House bill, having been stricken out in the House, except that the issue of the notices is left discretionary with the court, the House bill reading "shall issue." A further amendment is proposed by adding as additional sections the first, second, third, sixth, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of the bill introduced a week since by Senator Fenton to establish the compensation of certain customs officers and to regulate the collection of customs in the United States.

In connection with the report Mr. Sherman submitted a statement showing the compensation of Collectors and Surveyors of Customs and Naval Officers in the several collection districts of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1875, by which it appears that there were paid for salaries, fees, and commissions, $314,140 14; storage, $36,773 88; other capacities, $7,574 61; fines, $241,427 52; total, $599,916 15.

ECONOMY IN JERSEY CITY.

A special meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance was held last night, and the following reduction made in the salaries of the city officials: City Collector Love, salary reduced from $5,000 to $3,000; Chief Assistant City Clerk Justus Stater, to $1,500; Assessment Clerk A. D. Whyte, to $1,200; James T. Grady, John Creede, and Wm. Browning, Assistant Clerks in the Collector's Office, were reduced respectively to $960, $800, and $600. In the City Clerk's Office the salary of the Assistant City Clerk, Thomas K. Halsted, was reduced from $1,500 to $1,200; Michael Ferrey, Second Assistant City Clerk, from $1,200 to $1,000, and A. L. Seers, of the same office, from $1,000 to $800; City Controller E. A. Carman was reduced from $4,000 to $3,000, and his chief clerk, William Stevens, from $3,250 to $1,800. The offices of Corporation Counsel and City Attorney were declared vacant, and the salaries reduced from $5,000 to $3,500, and from $3,500 to $2,500 respectively. Wm. A. Lewis was then re-elected Corporation Counsel, and Wm. P. Douglass was re-elected City Attorney.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE C. L. ANTHONY.

The funeral of the late Charles L. Anthony, a former member of the firm of Anthony & Hall, took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 424 Fifth avenue, Rev. George H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, officiating. A number of relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman were in attendance, and assisted at the obsequies. The rosewood casket with its silver mountings was completely covered by the rich floral offerings of friends. On the plate was engraved the following inscription:

Charles L. Anthony,
Died 26th May, 1874.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: W. H. Vanderbilt, George Opdyke, H. B. Claflin, P. Hall, E. E. Whitemore, J. Stuart, C. E. Butler, and P. C. Kendal. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

A SUSPECTED MURDER.

On Tuesday last the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Passaic River, New-Jersey, at Pequannoc, near Pimpton Plains. It had the appearance of having been in the water for a long time, and a contusion on the left side of the head gave rise to suspicions of foul play. The body was interred at Pimpton Plains, without any official investigation having been made. It was subsequently learned that about ten days ago the deceased was seen in company with two men near the place where his body was found, and they seemed to be engaged in a violent quarrel. They continued walking, and soon disappeared from view around a bend in the road. About an hour later two of the men came back, and they seemed to be in a great state of excitement. They inquired the nearest road to Paterson, and on receiving the desired information hurriedly started away. After the finding of the body a cap was found at the same place, which was cut on the left side as if by a blow from a bludgeon. As the cut was on the same side as the apparent wound on the man's head, it is strongly suspected that a murder has been committed. The authorities are now investigating the matter.

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND, LITERARY SOCIETY.

At 4 P. M. this evening, the corner-stone of the Bayside, Long Island, Literary Society's Building will be laid, with services appropriate to the occasion. Hon. L. Bradford Prince will deliver the oration. The hall, when completed, will meet the wants of the locality, and be adapted to religious services or public entertainments of a literary or social character. The following are the officers of the society: Robert Willets, President; T. Whitney Powell, Vice President; James W. Cain, Secretary; Frank C. Bonce, Treasurer. The above gentlemen, with Mr. John Strainton, constitute the Board of Trustees.

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.

The Norwegian bark Mai, Stoesen, Master, fifty-six days from Hamburg, with merchandise to Funch, Edye & Co., arrived in this port yesterday, and reports having encountered icebergs May 10, in latitude 44° 41' north, longitude 49° 22'. During the prevalence of a thick fog the Mai ran into an iceberg, broke her bowsprit, carried away the cutwater, figure-head, foretopmast, jibboom, and all the sails and rigging attached.

BASE-BALL.

The first championship game between the Philadelphia and Boston Clubs, played in Boston yesterday, resulted in an easy victory for the latter, by a score of 8 to 0.

To-day the Mutuals and Atlantics will play their first championship game, on the Union Grounds, when a close and exciting game may be confidently expected, as both clubs will present their full-playing nines.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. S. K. Dawson, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

John L. Delano, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator John S. Hager, of California, and Paymaster A. S. Kenny, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Rev. Dr. H. Carmody, of New-Haven; Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass., and Prof. C. M. Mead, of Andover, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; Hon. H. R. Pierson, of Albany, and M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. D. P. Upham, of Arkansas; Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Chattanooga, and Capt. F. L. Mathews, of the British Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMARKABLE FACT.

The Colton Dental Association, Cooper Institute, have reached the number of 74,000 patients to whom they have administered laughing gas without an accident from its effects.—*Express.*

The Best Elastic Truss. Warranted the best. Is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

The Bank Robbers' Last Raid.

Savings Bank of New-Milford,
New-Milford, Penn., May 4, 1874.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel, New-York:

Gents: Our banking house was entered on the night of the 21st ult. A man in an adjoining room was handcuffed, gagged, and bound to a chair by three men who proclaimed themselves "bank thieves;" an attack was then made on one of your safes, "Size No. 8, with Banker's Chest," which we bought through your agent, Mr. Billings Stroud, a few years ago. The outer fire-proof door was blown open, and work begun on the small chest inside. Wedges and drills, jimmies and sledges, and a number of powerful tools were brought to bear without success. The man says the first blast opened the fire-proof door, and four subsequent blasts were made on the door of the inner chest in their efforts to shatter and destroy it. The last blast was about 4 o'clock, and they continued work with the sledge, wedges, and other tools, till ten minutes after 5 o'clock, being daylight. They left, our man says, with curses "loud and deep." They left a fine kit of tools, comprising sledge, wedges, punches, drills, sectional crowbars or jimmies to screw together, machine for blowing powder in the joints of a safe, dark-lantern, &c., &c., which we send you to exhibit as a warning to your customers. During the blasts the burglars went out of doors. Our furniture, stove, &c., in the room were badly riddled, as well as partition and stove in adjoining room. It certainly was a most desperate and well-planned attack, and was only frustrated by the superior burglar-proof qualities of your safe. There appears to be nothing injured but the doors. The banker's chest, though battered, bruised, and torn, held everything all safe, and has faithfully sustained your reputation. We now desire to exchange for a larger size of same quality, and with your patent improvements, and want none but the genuine "Herring."

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—*Advertisement.*

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Makes Hair Glossy.—*Advertisement.*

Diseases of the Blood.

"The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then, again, I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, &c.; but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ring-worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores, or Swellings, Affections of the Skin, Throat, and Bones and Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Lungs.

Important to the Sensitive.

Persons with active brains and of a delicate organization should never be subjected to violent purgation or any other treatment calculated to prostrate them. Leeching, cupping, starving, and intestinal rasping, are of doubtful expediency in any case, but they are almost certain death to the sensitive and fragile. What such persons need is stimulation, and the very best invigorant they can take is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. To give depleting medicines to the nervous, the debilitated, the infirm, the emaciated, the desponding, is like firing broadsides into a sinking ship. Thousands of dyspeptics are killed every year by medicines that sap the physical and constitutional stamina which, if reinforced by that powerful vegetable tonic, would soon prove an overmatch for the disease. It is true that the bowels require to be relieved and regulated, and the liver controlled, as well as the stomach to be toned and the system strengthened; and let it be borne in mind that the Bitters accomplish these objects gently and surely.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CORWIN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, May 28, 1874, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., George F. Anderson to Clara A., daughter of William S. Corwin, Esq., all of this City.

☞ St. Louis *Republican* please copy.

BONDON—DU VERNET.—On May 26, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Arthur Bondon to Maria Frances Du Vernet.

DAVI—HAZARD.—At St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. T. W. Punett, assisted by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., James M. Davis to Mary, daughter of R. M. Hazard, Esq.

DOWNS—ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, by Rev. T. Duryea, D. D., William F. Downs, of Brooklyn, to Maggie E. Robinson, of Spring Valley, N. J. No cards.

DRAKE—HILLMAN.—On Wednesday, May 20, 1874, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Oliver A. Drake, of this City, to Sarah M., daughter of E. J. Hillman, Esq., of Monsey, Reckland County, N. Y. No cards.

DE RIVERA—WARD.—On Thursday, May 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, Henry C. De Rivera and Nettie J., daughter of Herbert D. Ward, Esq., all of this City.

SIMON—BARTON.—On Wednesday, May 27, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, Charles A. Simon, of Brooklyn, to Adeline, daughter of James Barton, Esq., of New-York.

WALL—MELDRUM.—On Thursday, the 28th inst., by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Frank T. Wall to Annie C., daughter of Alexander A. Meldrum. No cards.

WILLIAMS—ELLIOTT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Williams, of Orange, N. J., Jeptha B. Williams, of Orange, to Georgie A. Elliott, daughter of Capt. Samuel Elliott, of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WILCOX—PERINE.—On Thursday, May 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. J. Brouner, Geo. Wilcox, of New-Providence, N. J., to Sarah M. Perine, of this City. No cards.

WORK—WARNER.—On Thursday, May 28, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mr. J. Henry Work to Miss Mamie P. Warner, daughter of the late Hiram W. Warner, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 27, 1874, Harriet A., only child of Rachel A. and the late Samuel D. Allison, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 155 East 62d st., on Friday, (to-day,) at 1 o'clock.

BECK.—Friday morning, Aurelia Beck, beloved wife of Fr. Beck, after a long and tedious illness, aged 39 years, 10 months, and 9 days.

Time of funeral hereafter.

COMSTOCK.—At New-Canaan, Conn., May 27, Lizzie, wife of A. Comstock, M. D.

CUTTER.—Thursday, May 28, Miss Libbie Cutter.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, No. 32 Madison st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.

DAVIS.—At Marlborough, N. Y., on Friday, May 29, Henry Ellsworth Davis, M. D., of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILMAN.—On Friday morning, May 29, Edith Lippincott, twin daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth D. Gilman, aged 15 months.

The funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 288 Lexington av., on Monday, the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—On Thursday, May 28, 1874, at 11:30 P. M., Isaac N. Gray, aged 29 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 412 West 29th st. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

GREENE.—Suddenly, May 29, Carrie Ellison Greene, wife of Dr. John W. Greene, and daughter of the late Capt. Chas. F. Morton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWLETT.—In Mineola, Long Island, May 28, 1874, Elizabeth Hewlett, widow of the late Jas. Hewlett, aged 75 years, 2 months.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, First day, Fifth month, 31st, at 11 A. M.

HOGEMAN.—On May 28, at the residence of his sister, No. 255 East 49th st., Edwin D. A. Hogeman, in the 15th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, at St. Mark's Church, corner Stuyvesant st. and 2d av.

HUNNIFORD.—At Omaha, on Monday, May 25, Wm. M. Hunniford, aged 59.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of South 4th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, May 30, 1864.

HURLBUT.—On Thursday, May 28, at Fishkill, on Hudson, Laura, infant daughter of George C. and Sarah Hurlbut, of San Francisco.

The friends of the parents and of William Howland and his daughter Justina Howland, and Mrs. Laura Wood are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 39 East 33d st., on Sunday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KANE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday 29th inst., Emily Sperry, infant daughter of C. V. S. and E. T. Kane, aged 11 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, John A. Dayton, No. 20 Hanson place, on Sunday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—In Rockland County, N. Y., Wednesday, May 27, 1874, Kate Louisa, daughter of Peter K. and Ann Amelia Knapp, in her 13th year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, May 30, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers st. 10:45 A. M. for Sparkill, and, returning, leave Sparkill 2:10 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MURRAY.—In New-Haven, Conn., May 27, Martha A., wife of Chauncey D. Murray, of New-York, and daughter of Elisha Blackman, of New-Haven, Conn.

Funeral will be attended from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. S. Thompson, No. 121 East Water st., New-Haven, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MARSH.—On Wednesday morning, John Thomas Marsh, Inspector of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 122 East 15th st., on Saturday, May 30, at 1:30 P. M.

NORMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 28, Ettie A. Conkling, wife of Robert Norman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 117 St. Felix st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

OAKLEY.—On Wednesday evening, May 27, Margaret, wife of Jacob F. Oakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Leonard Warner, No. 161 West 12th st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PEIRCE.—May 29, Henry T. Peirce, of Newburg, N. Y., formerly of this City, aged 60.

Funeral from his residence, June 1, at 2 P. M.

STEWART.—In Yonkers, Thursday morning, the 28th inst., Minnie, the daughter of George and Harriet Stewart.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, May 30, 10:30 o'clock A. M., corner of Rivedale avenue and Prospect street.

SKIDDY.—On Friday evening, May 29, John R. Skiddy, in the 38th year of his age, son of Francis Skiddy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TWEEDY.—At Danville, Ill., 27th inst., in his 17th year, Robert Lyell Tweedy, son of Robt. D. and Lizzie B. Tweedy.

For notice of funeral see Brooklyn *Eagle* Saturday.

TOWN.—At Brooklyn, on May 28, Mary H. Town, beloved wife of Reuben Town, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 30, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 Remsen st. The remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

WEED.—On Thursday, May 28, Isabel Varet, wife of Geo. W. Weed, and daughter of the late Louis F. Varet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Zavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, June 1, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE.

A Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method. By W. Stanley Jevons, M. A., F. R. S., Professor of Logic and Political Economy in the Owens College, Manchester. Special American Edition, bound in 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $5.

One of the most profound and suggestive works of the present year. The chapter on Experiment is full of important directions to the cultivators of physical science.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The work is abundantly enriched with illustrations from actual incidents in the history of scientific discovery; and the bearing of the principles discussed upon practical problems, the suggestions of methods, the means of estimating or avoiding error, are treated in a very interesting and instructive way. It is eminently a book for the student of science, and the careful perusal of it cannot fail to further materially his progress toward clear thinking, accurate discrimination, and precision of statement.—*American Journal of Science.*

This able treatise is entitled to be classed at once with such valuable and solid works as Mill's "Logic," Whewell's "History of the Inductive Sciences," and Herbert Spencer's "First Principles." To do any justice to this work by a notice or review of it within such space as we can allow would be impossible.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

We must direct the reader again to a careful perusal of the volume itself. It forms a trustworthy guide, and will prove a very important aid to a better understanding of the higher aspects of science in all its parts.—*New-York Times.*

The peculiarities of his work are such that logicians, mathematicians, and physical scientists must alike be attracted to it, and be in divers ways benefited by it.—*College Courant.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DECORATION DAY.

The Memorial Committee for Decorating Soldiers' Graves, May 30, have head-quarters at "The Cottage," in Union Square Park; open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Contributions of flowers received there, or sent for, if requested. Memorial ceremonies at Steinway Hall in the evening. Tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the "Cottage," or J. C. PINCKNEY, Treasurer, No. 8 City Hall.

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READ THE TIMES OF
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, May 31, will contain, in addition to the usual STORY, the following articles prepared expressly for its columns:

SUBURBAN HOMES.—In Two Parts.—First Article.—Where People Doing Business in New-York Reside.—A very complete and trustworthy account of the suburban towns and villages in the vicinity of New-York, with careful estimates of the value of real estate, rates of commutation by railroad, and a vast amount of other exceedingly valuable and interesting information. The first article, which will be printed to-morrow, embraces sketches of the towns in Westchester County, on Long Island, and Staten Island. The second article will contain a full list of the new as well as old settlements in the neighboring counties of New-Jersey.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—In this paper are gathered many interesting reminiscences of this once fashionable and still famous sea-side resort.

A FAMOUS PAINTING.—"THE ROLL-CALL AFTER BATTLE."—An account of the great artistic sensation in London, with something about the artist.

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The managers of The Times *beg to state that they are in negotiations with some of the most eminent writers of the day for original contributions to the Sunday paper. They have already completed an arrangement with Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," and other excellent novels, for an original story, entitled "A Fight for a Wife," the first chapter of which will probably appear in June.*

DISEASE CONQUEROR—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER.—There cannot be a doubt, with such evidence daily received:

San Francisco, March 3, 1874.

I feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to make public the benefit I have derived from the use of your Bethesda Water, as my situation has been so well known in this city. My cure must give confidence to many afflicted with kidney diseases. My urine, when I commenced using the water, was almost clear blood, a sample of which I have left with you, also samples as my cure progressed. I am now well, and leave on the steamer on a visit to the Eastern States. I could not feel satisfied without leaving this for the benefit of others afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

WM. H. HOGAN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

This celebrated water has won its way to public favor on its merits. We hear from many sources of its wonderful cures, from parties entitled to the utmost credence, so there can be no doubt of its almost miraculous properties. It cures the deadly Bright's disease, eradicates all diseases of the kidneys, restores the urinary organs to strength and power; it never fails in restoring diabetics to health; in dyspepsia and all cases of debility, nervous prostration, or loss of powers, acts with unerring certainty, giving new life to a languid and overtaxed system. It is a natural restorer of health, and has performed some of the most wonderful cures of any specific known.

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Dr. FELIX GOURAUD, No. 48 Bond st.,
(Removed from No. 453 Broadway, New-York.)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M. On Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

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II.

MOTLEY'S LIFE AND DEATH OF JOHN OF BARNEVELD, Advocate of Holland. With a View of the Primary Causes and Movements of "The Thirty Years' War." By John Lothrop Motley, D. C. L., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," "History of the United Netherlands," &c. With Illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo, cloth, $7. (Uniform with Motley's "Dutch Republic" and "United Netherlands.")

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LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mauder vs. Mauder; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell et al. Memorandums.

Saucier vs. Saucier; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. vs. Davis; motion granted. Referred.

Williams vs. Allen; motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Inslee vs. Hampton; St. Louis Savings' Bank vs. Coler. Opinions.

White vs. White; Wandle vs. Wandle; Sarner vs. Sarner; Williams vs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank. Memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Davis. Daniels, and Brady.

Catlin vs. Catlin; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by presiding Judge Davis.

Forehand vs. Collins; order reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hadden vs. Houghtalung; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Ruggles, Receiver, vs. Chapman et al.; judgment ordered for the defendant. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Same vs. same; order affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Knapp et al. vs. Town of Newtown; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Jacoby vs. Johnston et al.; order modified so as to deny the motion for discontinuance, and grant the motion to strike from calendar, and as so modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Hadley vs. Boehm; order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

By Judges Brady, Daniels, and Westbrook.

In the matter, &c., Coyle; writ dismissed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

By Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Brady and Daniels.

O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Scher vs. Fargo; order reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Seaver et al. vs. Moore; order reversed, and order entered setting aside the stipulation with $10 costs, without prejudice to any right of the Sheriff. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Slatterly vs. The People, &c.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Halloway vs. Stevens; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Judges Brady, Daniels, and Westbrook.

Higgins vs. The People, &c.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; verdict set aside and new trial ordered unless verdict be reduced as provided in opinion. Opinions by Judge Daniels.

In the matter, &c., Genet; motion denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

People ex rel. Grissler et al. vs. Stuyvesant et al.; motion granted on condition that appellant stipulate as provided in memorandum. Order to be settled by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis, and Judges Daniels and Donohue.

In the matter, &c., Stevens; proceedings dismissed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

Patterson, Executrix, vs. Patterson; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

The People vs. Sharkey; motion denied. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Winship vs. Winship; order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Donohue.

Innes vs. Purcell; motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Same vs. Same, (four cases;) motions granted, without costs.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Donohue.

In the matter of Ranke, an attorney, &c.; proceedings dismissed.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Livermore et al. vs. Bainbridge et al.; motion for reargument denied.

Eyckman vs. Terry; order continuing injunction reversed, with $10 costs.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Westbrook and Daniels.

In the matter of the application of Tweed vs. Davis, Justice of Supreme Court; motion for writ of mandamus denied. Opinions by Judges Brady, Westbrook and Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Tyng vs. United States Submarine Torpedo Company; motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hoffman vs. Fisher; motion denied.

Watson vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; motion granted.

Whitman vs. Nicol et al.; judgment for plaintiff on account of frivolousness of the demurrer.

Wilmont vs. Meserole; motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Jackson vs. Rowbotham; motion for injunction, &c., granted. See memorandum.

By Judge Curtis.

Hoes vs. Jarvis; order signed. See memorandum.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 29.—The following decisions were rendered by the Commission of Appeals to-day:

Order affirmed with costs—Johnson vs. Catlin.

Reargument ordered—Churchill vs. Onderdonk.

Appeal dismissed—King vs. O'Brien.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 1, 1874: Nos. 32, 48, 29, 20, 53, 56, 57, 58.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

"SURE TO CREATE A SENSATION."

BEATEN PATHS,

Or, A WOMAN'S VACATION. By Mrs. ELLA W THOMPSON. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BUCKING WOOL AND LEATHER COMPANY, No. 29 SPRUCE ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, on their capital stock, payable in cash at their office on the 8th day of June next.

By order of the board.

G. A. VROOM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on their capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of June next, and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the board.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

COUPONS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTH-ern Railway Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank. W. TAINTOR, Secretary.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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COOK, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS, FOR THE COUNtry, anywhere, with good City references; one is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; the other is a good house-work girl, or chamber-maid, waitress, &c. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the City or country; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

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COOK.—BY A GOOD, HONEST SCOTCH GIRL; can give good references as cook and laundress; wants a nice private family to live in; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, by a neat, tidy, competent girl, with good reference. Call at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH very good references, and will do coarse washing. Seen till 2 o'clock at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS FRENCHman as cook either in a hotel or private family. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as first-class cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; good reference. Call at No. 477 7th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable Scotch Presbyterian women in a private family; one as cook, and the other as waitress or chamber-work and waiting; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 239 East 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A NEAT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, ironing, or general house-work; will be found intelligent, economical, and respectful servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED GERman lady of much experience; is capable of taking entire charge of a household, and can make herself useful; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has excellent references; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

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LADY'S COMPANION.—A LADY WISHES TO recommend a very respectable Swedish person as lady's companion, or to take care of one child; best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for her maid; speaks German, French, and English. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 312 Madison av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 570 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 410 East 23d st., second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE; will attend an invalid gentleman; medical reference. Call any day after 5 o'clock, Mrs. Springett, No. 373 3d av., corner of 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 203 Lexington av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

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WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable, tidy girl; is a thorough waitress and a good chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS AND A CHAMBER-MAID.—IN a hotel or Summer house; both are experienced to act in either capacity; no objection to a long distance in the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for E. C.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country with a family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,235 Broadway, betwen 30th and 31st sts.

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COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant single man, aged twenty-one years, who is a good groom and driver; can also do all kinds of outdoor flower and vegetable gardening, mow lawns, &c.; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE; THORoughly understands the care of coach and road horses; has the best of City references from last employers. Can be seen at last employer's stable, No. 147 West 38th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

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USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can do gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; will do house-work; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; understands his business; can furnish twelve years' City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. S.

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IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES
AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, June 2, 3, and 4, will sell a valuable collection of paintings, comprising the two galleries of
Mr. HEARTT, of Troy, and Mr. SCUDER, of New-Jersey.

This collection is rich in works by
UNDOUBTED MASTERS,
containing specimens from the easels of
Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE,
MURILLO, VAN HUYSUN,
DAVID, Sir JOHN GILBERT, GERICAULT,
ROTHERMEL, ROSENBURG, HAWTHORN,
WATERMAN, F. SIDNEY COOPER,
VERBOECKHOVEN, CHARLET, VERHOEVEN, BALL,
SONNTAG, DAVID JOHNSON, BISPHAM,
REAM, DOLPH, LE ROY, and others.

N. B.—Any one who may intend purchasing are specially informed that
NO WORK WILL BE HELD AT A RESERVED PRICE.
The sale begins each evening at 8 o'clock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sealed bids for the purchase for cash of the general retail dry-goods stock of THEODORE C. SUTTON, bankrupt, of Paterson, N. J., will be received by me at my office, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., on or before the 6th day of June, 1874, at 12 M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened, reserving right to reject all bids. Bids to be made by percentage on the cost invoice price. Stock may be seen at any time at store in Paterson.

A. A. HOPPER, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY at 4 P. M., very rare and choice specimens of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, &c., and on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, a collection of books, large and valuable.

FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT W. E. CHENEY will be sold by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Clarkson st., North River. For particulars apply to HEISSENBUTTEL & WELLS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 72.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (MONday,) June 1, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo ——, from Messina. Can be seen on Pier No. — East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CONTEMPLATING A PARTIAL CHANGE in his business, the advertiser offers for sale his stand, stock, and fixtures, or either separately. Attention is called to the facts that no Pharmacy in New-England is better known or more attractively and substantially fitted, and that this is an opportunity for one or two active young men that but rarely occurs.

Opened by Harris & Chapman in 1860, the establishment was in so short a period brought to its celebrity and position as a leading store only with persistence of labor and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. On the corner of the two conceded best retail streets, directly fronting on (and naturally the point of first prominence with) the territory of the best residences, a district on which shops of every kind are prohibited, the store also enjoys a large and increasing transient trade from the daily travel at its door of nearly 100,000 persons, mostly of the better City and suburban classes.

Not less than two handsomely remunerative branches may be added to the present business.

Rent lower than the neighborhood. Store very light, cheerful, and pleasant—faces the Common and Brewer Fountain.

If not disposed of by June 9, will be withdrawn and not again offered.

THEODORE S. HARRIS, No. 130 Tremont st., corner of Winter st., and diagonal with Park Street Church, Boston.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and position desires a party with $10,000 to join him in the manufacture, in this City, under patents for all the States, of an article of universal use; business lucrative and without the general risks; a desirable opportunity. Address NELSON, Post Office Box No. 1,768.

A LARGE MANUFACTURER OF HOSIERY in Saxony, wishing to establish important business relations with the Northern and Western States, desires to find a reliable agent in each chief town of said States. All answers should be directed V. K., Box No. 803 New-York City.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad for a few months desires some business matter or commission to execute which will occupy some of his leisure time; he can give ample references as to character, responsibility, and business qualifications. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A LAWYER WITH EIGHT YEARS' CITY practice, quiet, and inclined to do office duty, wishes to make business arrangements with a lawyer of high standing and experienced in trying causes. Address LAWYER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WANTED TO ESTABLISH A new and profitable business, protected by patent. H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the **most beautiful** *in style and* **perfect** *in* **tone** ever made. *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is the* **best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by an* **extra set** *of* **reds, peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in **UNIQUE FRENCH CASES,** *are among the* **best** made, *and* **combine PURITY** *of* **VOICING** *with* **great volume** *of* **tone.** **Suitable** *for* **PARLOR, CHURCH,** *or* **MUSIC HALL.**

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have **great power** *and a* **fine singing tone,** *with* **all modern improvements,** *and are the* **BEST PIANOS MADE.** **These Organs** *and* **Pianos** *are* **warranted** *for* **six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash** *or* **part cash** *and* **balance** *in* **monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken** *in* **exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED** *in* **every County** *in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.*

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York,

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.,
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A CARVED PIANO, $125—PAYABLE $10 monthly. Prince Organs, new patent. New Organs, $50. New Pianos rented, 7 octave, $4 and $5 per month. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

FYSHE & COMINGS,

STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.
All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.
Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President.
O P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive.

JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due June 1 on the bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) Railroad Company, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company will be paid at maturity at No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE TREASURER of the State of South Carolina is now prepared to exchange bonds and stocks of that State into the new "Consolidation Bonds and Stocks," authorized under the funding act of Dec. 22, 1873. Parties interested desiring copies of the law containing a description of the bonds authorized to be exchanged, can have them by applying at the Treasury, at Columbia, S. C.

Bonds must be presented in person or by an agent authorized to cancel the same.

F. L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer South Carolina.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for 1875, will be held at the office of this company, on MONDAY, June 1, next, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 25 to June 1, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

$25,000, $60,000, $100,000 WANTED at nine and ten per cent. on long first mortgages, on the best business property in the CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, of that city. Temporary address, care of New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mercantile Trust Company for the election of Directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ELBERT B. MONROE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1874.

THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of the Receivers, No. 111 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Trustee under Second Mortgage.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO.,

BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

KANSAS STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.—The undersigned announce to holders of bonds of the State of Kansas, or of municipalities within the State, that, under the act of March 6, 1874, they have been appointed FISCAL AGENTS of the State of Kansas. Hereafter all bonds or coupons of the State itself, or of any county, city, town, or school district in the State, which are by their terms made payable in this City, are to be presented to the undersigned as such Fiscal Agents.

DONNELL, LAWSON & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-London, Conn., on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees, and transacting such other business as the interests of the Company may require. HENRY R. BOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

$60,000 TO INVEST IN SECOND MORTgages; City or country property.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.—A National Savings Bank, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York. Bank hours, daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8.

FRED DOUGLASS, President.

G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. A. M. SPERRY, Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of June, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR, } Executors.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,

d6-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF. } Administrators.

ja3-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P CHILD,
Executors.

f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
MARTIN PABST Administrator.

d27-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN. } Executors.
HENRY COLTON,

ja17-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS,
EUGENE THORN, } Executors.

my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
Executors.

my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.

m28-1aw6mS*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF

THE ATONEMENT,
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 in the EVENING.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, of Boston,
will officiate at both services.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. MADIson av. and 42d st.—Services on Sunday as follows:

10:30 A. M., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.

4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE

IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:45 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.,
will preach.

The ushers will assign free seats. This is the continuation of the services held in Cooper Union on Sunday evenings during the Winter.

ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING

In the interests of
the City Church Extension and Missionary Society,
IN THE JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, TO-MORROW
(Sunday) EVENING.
Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D.,
Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Rev. F. HAMBLIN,
JOHN B. CORNELL, Esq.,
And D. W. DIGGS, Esq.,
will take part in the exercises.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., on Trinity Sunday evening, 31st inst., at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Bonham will give an account of the "Great Awakening in the Church of England." The clergy and laity are respectfully and earnestly invited. The subject is one of great importance. A choir of sixty voices, with prominent soloists, will render a full anthem service.

A CONFERENCE OF THE FIRST METROPOLITAN Church and Congregation of the Commonwealth of Humanity, Sunday, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., at De Garmo Hall, No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.—Scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews, 10:30 A. M. Sociable Tuesday evening.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. William D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A kind and cordial welcome to all.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, May 31, at 10:30 o'clock, by Rev. Elon Foster, and at 7:45 P. M. the Pastor, Rev. C. E. Harris, will preach. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., Mr. E. V. Wilson lectures at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. At 2:30 P. M. a matinée consisting of spirit identity will be given by Mr. E. V. Wilson for the benefit of the Children's Lyceum.

ABBOTT.—REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to strangers.

A DISCOURSE ON "BIRTHDAYS" BY REV. David Mitchell to-morrow morning, in Canal Street Presbyterian Church. Entrance No. 17 Greene st. Strangers all welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, May 31, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev Minot J. Savage, of Chicago, will preach. The public cordially invited.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., will preach, (D. V.) in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. H. Newton, Rector.—Divine service and communion at 10:30 A. M. Children's church at 3:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching May 31, at 10:30 A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.

East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. WM. H. THOMAS, Pastor,
will preach
SUNDAY AT 13:30 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner of Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, will preach on Sunday, 31st inst., at 11 A. M., and the Pastor at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th av. and 48th st., Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor.—Evening service at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Vermilye will deliver a discourse memorial of Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, having returned will preach morning and evening. All are cordially invited. Seats in galleries free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, SEVENTH AV., near 14th st.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school and adult Bible Class at 2:30 P. M.

CONFIRMATION IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer confirmation on Saturday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. John S. Davenport, of Boston, will preach on "The Baptism with the Holy Ghost."

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. MR. Haines, of Astoria, Long Island, will preach in the Mission Building, corner of 7th av. and 18th st., Sunday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock. In the evening Rev. G. Campbell, of West Forty-fourth Street U. P. Church, will preach at 7:30 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—May 31, Trinity Sunday, holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 4 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. T. Sabine, morning at 10:30, evening at 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 327 West 37th st.—Elder M. N. Downing, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6. All made welcome. Consider your ways.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin on Sunday morning, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FORSYTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor J. W. Barnhart at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M.

GRAND MUSICAL, FLORAL, AND STRAWberry Festival at Seventh street M. E. Church, (Rev. W. P. Corbit's,) Tuesday Evening, June 2, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

The music will be under the direction of Signor Guiseppi Tamoro, assisted by Mrs. W. P. Corbit, and a number of the first musical talent of the City. A grand time may be expected.

HEAR, O CHRISTIANS!—THE MESSENGER sent to prepare the way for the second coming of Christ will preach the pure word of truth on Sunday at 3 P. M. in the University, Washington square. Subject—"The Sign of the Son of Man." Matthew xxiv., 29, 30.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. D. G. McKay, of Newburg Seminary, is expected to preach on Sabbath, May 31, at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PUBLIC meeing to-morrow evening. See extended notice.

LAST DAY AND SABBATH OF SPRING, May 31.—Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Wakeley, morning and evening. Seats free, and all are welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Sectarianism the Foe of Religion."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D., will preach. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. Mr. Mingins, and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Benj. F. Millard; and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Rev. Benj. F. Millard, Associate Pastor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Rev. S. B. Rossitter, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. Page. Services Sabbath morning and evening.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Our Sunday-school Temperance Society at 2 P. M. Good speaking. Come, come.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.,) on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject—"Nature and Power of Christian Union." Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., PRESIDENT OF Brown University, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN THE Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., Sunday morning at 10:30; preaching in the evening at 7:45. Public prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

REV. G. H. COREY, OF NEWBURG, WILL preach in St Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. W. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH NEXT Sabbath in the Seventh Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 in the evening. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE O. PHELPS, THE NEWLY-installed Pastor, will preach in the Allen Street Presbyterian Church morning and evening, May 31. Seats free.

REV. A. P. GRAVES WILL PREACH IN THE Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service Sunday, (Pentecost,) at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the public.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY

The **very best Sunday-School Song Book.** *By* **W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 Pages, Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price** *in* **Boards, 35c.; $30** *per* **100. A Specimen Copy** *in* **Paper Cover mailed for 25 cts.; Boards, 35 cts. Publishers,**

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Crook, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 Annual strawberry, ice-cream, and floral festival on Wednesday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., BEtween 8th av. and Broadway.—Anniversary of Dedication at 10:30 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Sermon in the evening upon "The Lessons of Decoration Day." The singing will be by the Sabbath-school. All are welcome. Rev. J. M. King, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, MULBERRY st., near Bleecker st.—Trinity Sunday, May 31, 10:30 A. M., memorial services of the late Bishop Auer, and a special collection for the same; 2:30 P. M., funeral services of the late Rector, Rev. Wm. J. Alstors. Bishop Potter will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder O. R. Fassett, from California, at 3 P. M.; in the morning at 10:30 o'clock at the hall, corner of 23d st. and 2d av. All are cordially invited to hear.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Sunday services: First celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, (choral,) 10:30; evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Trinity Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M., and for deaf-mutes 2:45 P. M.; Wednesday and Friday 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22d st.—Rev. Bishop Foster will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Prof. Butz, of Drew Seminary, at 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. Eddy will conduct the services on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers and all others cordially welcomed.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 36 Stanton st.—Rev. W. S. Mikels, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:30 and 2. A cordial invitation to all.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, New Church Edifice, 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av. and 10th st.
REV. JOHN GORDON,
of Chicago, Ill., will preach on Sunday.
Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The Christian's Rest."
Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"No Man Cared for My Soul."
All are invited.

THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE N. Orange Baptist Church, Orange, N. J., will take place on Sunday, May 31. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; sermon by Rev. J. Broadus, D. D., LL.D., of South Carolina. Afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock; sermon by Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston. Evening service at 8 o'clock; sermon by Rev. J. F. Elder, of New-York.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. William McAlister will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. William H. Boole at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Seats free. All cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on Sabbath, May 31, morning and afternoon, at 10:30 and 3:30, by Rev. Mr. Eddy, and evening at 7:30 by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, from Ireland. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Geo. H. Lucas will preach morning and afternoon at 10:30 and 3:30. Strangers welcome.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)

ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.

All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily until SATURDAY, June 13, beginning daily at the same hour. The Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE WILL CONTINUE Kindergarten instruction, assisted by Prof. Kraus, with training class for mothers and teachers, beginning Oct. 1. The location of the school will be advertised after Aug. 15. Address Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 Gramercy Park, until July 1.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

A MINISTER, GRADUATE OF YALE, INTENDING to reside in Europe for a year, will take two pupils on reasonable terms. Address for one week A. B., Box No. 2,100 City Post Office.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—FOR CHILDREN; ENGLISH, French, German, music and drawing required. Apply at Mrs. L. H. STEVENS' building, 27th st. and 5th av., at 9 A. M. or 7 P. M. precisely.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 6 South Madison square Kurtz's art gallery.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 29, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold a two-story frame cottage, with plot 37.6 by 102.2, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 212.6 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $29,000, to Gideon Fountain, plaintiff in the legal action. Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, 23 by 65, on Lexington avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street, for $20,100, to Patrick H. Fay. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White offered under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue, which was knocked down to Amanda M. Senior, one of the defendants in the foreclosure suit for $16,000, but there being some difficulty about a compliance with the terms of sale, further proceedings were postponed to Thursday, June 4. The legal sale by the same firm of a house and lot on First avenue, south of Eighty-eighth street, was adjourned to Friday of next week. No further business was transacted.

To-day being a legal holiday auction notices, as we expected, have been adjourned, viz.: Sale by Dingee, Porter & Co. of two houses and lots on West Thirty-second street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to Tuesday, June 2, and sale by Wm. Kennelly of a house and lot on Thompson street, east of Houston street, adjourned to the same date.

Among the auctions to take place next week, many of which are of interest, special attention is called to the proposed legal sale on Tuesday of the very valuable plot of five lots on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street.

C. S. Peck & Co. report having sold at private contract two three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, each 19.6 by 50, with lots 100.11 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, between Madison and Fourth avenues, for $25,000 each.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, J. Cole offered at public auction 185 lots and gores belonging to J. Carson Brevoort, located respectively on Classon, St. Mark's, and Franklin avenues, St. Mark's place, Butler and Douglass streets. At this auction some forty-five lots were sold for about $37,000 in the aggregate, but the prices realized ranged so low that the further sale was adjourned to June 15. The auction held in Newark, N. J., on the same day by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was a failure, for the lots being offered at upset figures, and no bids adequate to value being received, the entire property was withdrawn. The adjourned sale held at Little Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, by Wood, Brady & Todd, on the Ruck farm, was quite well attended, and 132 lots in all were sold, as in detailed report annexed. The majority of the buyers at this sale were from this City and Brooklyn. Another installment of this property will be offered on Monday, June 8.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MAY 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 two-story frame cottage and plot, East 78th st., n. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 4th av., plot 37.6x102.2	$29,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Lexington av., n. e. corner of 39th st., lot 23x65, house about 45 ft. deep	$20,100

SUBURBAN SALES—THURSDAY, MAY 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 lot on Manhasset road, corner Avenue C, 25x100; S. B. Thurber	$95
2 lots on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; A. Kurth, $90 each	180
1 lot on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; S. Beebe	90
1 lot on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; G. A. Dunbar	90
1 lot on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; S. Beebe	85
1 lot on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; S. B. Thurler	85
3 lots on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; G. A. Wilson, $80 each	240
2 lots on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; G. A. Wilson, $77 50 each	155
4 lots on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; A. L. Martin, $50 each	200
2 lots on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; C. F. Johnson, $50 each	100
1 lot on Manhasset road, adjoining, 25x100; C. F. Johnson	53
4 lots and house on Manhasset road, corner Avenue B, 25x100; C. W. Foster	1,150
4 lots on 1st st., between Avenues B and C, 25x100; C. W. Foster, $30 each	120
4 lots on 1st st., between Avenues B and C, 25x100; James Beach, $35 each	140
4 lots on 1st st., between Avenues B and C, 25x100; C. F. Johnson, $37 50 each	150
4 lots on 1st st., between Avenues B and C, 25x100; C. F. Johnson, $37 50 each	150
2 lots on 1st st., between Avenues B and C, 25x100; J. McCormac, $35 each	70
4 lots on 1st st., between Avenues B and C, 25x100; J. McCormac, $34 each	136
2 lots on Avenue C, between 1st and 2d sts.; E. Arledt, $36 each	72
4 lots adjoining, between 1st and 2d sts.; B. H. Cutter, $35 50 each	142
4 lots on 1st st.; A. Kurth, $35 each	140
4 lots on 1st st., adjoining; E. A. Paterson, $33 each	132
4 lots on Avenue C, between 1st and 2d sts.; H. M. Godfrey, $34 each	136
4 lots on 2d st.; S. L. Booth, $31 each	124
4 lots on 2d st., adjoining; G. Wilson, $32 each	128
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; G. Wilson, $35 each	70
4 lots on Avenue C; B. H. Cutter, $26 25 each	105
4 lots on Avenue C, adjoining; G. C. Monroe, $26 each	104
12 lots on Avenue C, adjoining; B. H. Cutter, $25 each	300
1 lot on Manhasset road, between Avenues B and C; F. Kelver	53
4 lots on 2d st., between Avenues B and C; S. B. Kimball, $35 each	140
4 lots on 2d st., adjoining; S. B. Kimball, $34 each	136
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; G. G. Thurston, $33 each	66
12 lots on 2d st., adjoining; S. C. Betz, $32 each	384
8 lots on 2d st., adjoining; S. C. Betz, $31 each	248
8 lots on 2d st., adjoining; A. C. Shaffer, $33 50 each	266

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 28.

Cedar st., n. e. s., 124.4 ft. s. e. of William st., 30.10x57.2	$29,150
Thompson st., e. s., 97.9 ft. s. of Houston st., 24.5x99.7	25,000
42d st., s. s., 291.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 33.4x98.9	28,000
46th st., s. s., 186.3 ft. e. of 7th av., 17x100.4	26,000
48th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5	18,750
59th st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d av., 75x100.4	55,000
60th st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.5	19,375
134th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x99.11; 135th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11	10,000
151st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., runs n. 99.11 ft., thence w. 55 ft. to Croton Aqueduct, thence n. e. 126.10 ft. to point 1.11 ft. s. of 152d st., thence s. 137.11 ft. to 151st st., thence w. 25 ft	8,500
Lexington av., e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 26th st., 24.8x100	26,000
4th av., s. w. corner 124th st., 100.11x89	20,000
6th av., widened, n. e. corner 116th st., 100.11x125	50,000

LEASES RECORDED.

49th st., No. 134 West, 3 years, per year	$2,500
6th av., No. 295, 5 years, per year	2,400
6th av., No. 295½, 5 years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES for Sale Cheap.—Nos. 14 East 63d st., 18 East 60th st., 20 West 58th st., 18 East 57th st., 7 and 56 West 57th st., 23, 24, and 41 West 56th st., 24 East 55th st., 68 East 54th st., 18 West 53d st., 1, 3, and 19 East 53d st., 24 West 52d st., 6 and 74 West 47th st., 128 West 42d st., 14 and 34 West 37th st., $32,000 to $75,000 and upward. Also, on 5th av., Nos. 528, 531, 537, 560, 630, 675, 744, 781, and 958.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURniture and at a current price, or to let, furnished, to a strictly private family, the full-sized four-story stone dwelling a few doors west of 5th av., on north side of 56th st.; one of the most elegant in the City. For permits, apply to
E. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, or
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A TENEMENT HOUSE, FOUR-STORY brick, 20x55x100; lot on 40th st.; rented for $1,300; price, $13,000; first mortgage of $5,000, five years to run; will trade a good first mortgage for equity. Address HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

Office of Kingman F. Page,
No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY FINISHED PRIvate residence on Madison av.; also one near Central Park, for country property.

CENTRAL.—LOW FOR CASH—NORTH-WEST CORner house on Madison av. and 50th st., 26 feet front; three stories, cabinet finish, all latest improvements; electric bells; inspection desired. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with furniture; possession on or before 1st of July; price $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY GOTHIC COTTAGE, FORty-five minutes from City Hall, situated on elevated ground, and commanding a view not excelled at any place within twenty-five miles of New-York; six and a half city lots; beautiful lawn, fruit, &c., &c.; price, $7,000. Inquire of JOHN KELLY, No. 5 Bible House, Astor place, or on the premises, Woodward av., Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE.—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESter County, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, the residence of the late Dr. C. W. Haight, containing 14 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and well fruited. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of E. Hyatt, No. 184 West st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Couper Lord, containing five acres of lawn and garden; place well laid out with abundance of shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

A VERY NICE THIRD FLOOR TO LET.—A family of adults will let the third floor of their house, comprising four rooms, with all conveniences for housekeeping, at a rental of $23 per month. Apply at the house, No. 241 East 84th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"ARCADIA."—FOR SALE, ON MANHASSET BAY, Long Island, an elegant house and grounds, with or without furniture; horses, carriages, cow, poultry, &c.; immediate possession; the grounds are handsomely laid out in walks, drives, lawns, gardens, nurseries, fruit of choice kinds; a magnificent growth of forest trees, lindens, maples, elms, oak, locust, pine, hemlock, and spruce; choice flowering trees and shrubs, hedges of arbor vitæ, rose of Sharon, and evergreens; a large garden, filled to repletion with valuable flowers, roses, lilies, peonies, &c., &c.; also, a fine vegetable garden, asparagus, &c.; green-house, graperies, orchards, and fish-pond; ice-house, filled.

For maps, &c., apply to J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman st., or on the premises. Take Flushing and North-side Railroad, James slip or 34th st., East River, 6:20, 9:08, 11:30 A. M., 1, 4, 6 P. M.

ATTRACTIONS—Churches, good society, schools, fine drives, boating, bathing, shooting, fish, oysters, clams, and scollops in abundance.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN HOUSE, AT ALBANY, N. Y. —Pursuant to directions in the will of the late Edward C. Delavan, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the long-established and popular hotel in the City of Albany, known as the Delavan House. The reputation of the house under its present able and popular proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is not surpassed by that of any other hotel in the State. Forty new and desirable rooms have been added to the house the past year, thus making it to accommodate 360 guests. The premises are in good repair throughout. The property will be sold subject to the present lease to Mr. Leland, and upon favorable terms as to price and credit. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at their respective places of residence.
JOHN S. DELAVAN, Washington, D. C.
DAVID CADY SMITH, Schenectady, N. Y.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, June, 1874.

SELECT YOUR HOME AT

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. PHILLIP ABBOTT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Bestor, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hatford, Conn.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH—OR WILL BE let by the year or exchanged for cheaper property.—the charming residence "Hillside," near Bloomfield, N. J.; seven acres stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, vegetables, &c; mountain view of twenty-eight miles; health undoubted; high ground, no chills or mosquitoes; near three depots; house with all modern improvements; stable, cow, poultry, and man's house; fine lawn, croquet ground; some of the finest building sites in the State; whole or a portion sold; furniture and works of art, if desired; would exchange for Chicago property. Apply to Mrs. RAVENHILL, as above.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P.M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats on the east bank of the Hudson River; quarter mile river front; would form two fine places; splendid views of the Catskill Mountains; large dock; mansion house of stone and brick, with Mansard roof, 52x50; also, cottage, coach-house, stables, barns, sheds, shops, ice-house, 3,000 bearing fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y., or take Hudson River Railroad to Tivoli Station, where a stage meets every train.

RYE BEACH HOTEL (N. Y.) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property is located upon the margin of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, about one hour's ride from the City and two miles from Rye Depot of the New-Haven Railroad. The premises comprise about seven acres, with ample buildings, and is a well-known Summer resort for thousands who seek, upon its beach, unsurpassed facilities for a healthful salt-water bath. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of or address the owner, ROBERT F. BRUNDAGE,
Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO dispose of his residence, (which he has occupied for over twenty years) situated near the Village of West Chester, not far from Long Island Sound, and about thirteen miles from New-York City Hall; is within one hour of Wall st. The place consists of ten acres of land, in lawn and garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, house of thirteen rooms, with water throughout; piazza is 10 feet by 40, and commands a fine view; barn and stable large and well built. Apply at No. 52 East 10th st.

FOR SALE — $45,000 — CLIFFSIDE. TWENTY-eight miles from New-York, the most desirable residence on the Hudson, unequaled for superb views and perfect healthfulness by any place on the river; twenty acres of land, highly improved; fruits in the greatest variety and abundance; gardener's cottage, large barn, &c.; possession given at short notice; place in perfect order. Address Box No. 89 Nyack Post Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER, for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g. Co., Belvidere, N.J.

ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEGANT residence; about twenty rooms; billiard room; fine head of spring water; gas; every modern improvement; five acres; lawns; forest shade trees; commodious outbuildings; garden; fruit; all in perfect condition; choicest neighborhood. Sale advantageous; price and terms, full particulars.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT RIVERSIDE, PATERSON, a delightful country residence, ten minutes' from depot, containing twenty-two lots ground, fine mansion, large and roomy house; horse-cars pass the door. Inquire of DEMEREST & WHITLOCK, 1½ Park place

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety, Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—NEW SWISS COTTAGE, fifteen rooms; bath and water-closet; fine views of ocean and river; 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, Room No. 3, second story, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—LOCUST Island, on the Sound, New-Rochelle. Apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, No. 68 Broad st., or OSCAR E. SCHMIDT, No. 22 Burling slip.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON MAIN ST., WESTfield, N. J., house, fifteen rooms, bath-room, carriage-house; three minutes from depot. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers.

24TH WARD.

Splendid Property

ON

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS

and on the River, with valuable

WATER GRANTS,

One mile north of High Bridge, and opposite the new

PARADE GROUND.

PARTITION SALE,

June 15, on the premises.

June 16, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

Plots of Five Lots and Upward, Front,

SEDGWICK AVENUE.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH STS.,

ALL NOW IN PUBLIC USE.

Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13, or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF 2 LOTS, on north side of West 42d st., 100 feet east of 11th av.,
On TUESDAY, June 2,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
JESSE C. SMITH,
LEVI A. FULLER,
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr.,
Commissioners of Partition.
Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.
Furniture and Merchandise, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
MONDAY, JUNE 1, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
Grand Jubilee Auction on the premises,
PAYNTAR ESTATE, HUNTER'S POINT, LONG ISLAND CITY.
Grafulla's Band, Harrison, Fisher, Weeks, &c.
Free tickets at office. No. 21 Park row. New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, June 4,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots, (formerly part of the Dyckman estate:)
BROADWAY, s. e. corner Academy st., 1½ lots.
9TH AV., w. s., between 206th and 207th sts., 8 lots.
BROADWAY, between Academy and Hawthorne sts., 3 lots. Also, on 117TH ST., the 2 valuable lots situate on the s. s. of 117th st., 370 ft. w. of 5th av.
For particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES.
AUCTION SALE.
On TUESDAY, June 2, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., E. G. CLARKE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction on the premises, three cottages on Chelsea av., Long Branch, N. J., (opposite Mansion House,) with all modern improvements, gas and water, stables, and ice-houses filled, completely furnished; most desirably located; in excellent order and ready for immediate use. Also at same time, vacant lot 75x150 feet, adjoining same property.

J. H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable dwellings and business property:
WEST 14TH ST.—The two four-story brown-stone houses, size 25x60, lots 25x126.6 each. Also, the
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH 5TH AV. AND WEST HOUSTON ST.—Plot 50x65, with buildings thereon. Maps at office of auctioneers, 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELEGANT COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH TO RENT.

On Ocean av., about half a mile from the depot; house 50x80, with piazza 20 feet surrounding it; lot about 200x700, with sea and bathing privileges; bath-house, Summer-houses, &c. House contains twenty rooms, and is completely furnished in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus, of New-York. Stable contains seven stalls, and carriage-room for ten carriages; also supplied with hay and straw for the season. House has wood and coal. A large garden, fully stocked with vegetables, on the premises. Apply to
R. G. MURPHY, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, THE RESIdence of the late Rev. S. L. Mershon, at East Hampton, Long Island. The house is large, containing twelve rooms, and is surrounded by a fine lawn and garden stocked with vegetables of Summer growth. The coast at this point is unusually fine for surf-bathing; in fact, all the surroundings are such as to make it very desirable for Summer residence. Apply to JOHN F. TALMAGE, No. 109 Wall st., or, HENRY S. TERBELL, No. 38 West 20th st.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME FOR THE SUMMER OR whole year, forty-five minutes from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, only five minutes' walk from the depot; double house, brick, with stable, in prime order; grounds ample; plenty of shade and fruit; good garden; in fine, just the place for health and comfort; rent low to a good family.
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.,
or Roselle, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—Commanding extensive views; handsome French-roofed cottage residence, for Summer or year; unfurnished; (present tenant, removing to a distance, will sell carpets;) containing six bed-rooms; ample closets, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, furnace, range; fine stable, carriage-house; garden made.
HORATIO SILAS BROWN, No. 181 Broadway.

A.—LOWER PART OF TWO HOUSES TO Let.—Front and back parlors, basement, bedroom, pantry, hall bedroom on second floor, in one; large extension bedroom in off back parlor in the other; $40 and $45. Also a neat upper floor, (parlor, kitchen and three light bedrooms; gas-fixtures, wardrobes, &c.;) $26 per month. No. 130 East 51st st., near Lexington av.

TO LET—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A country residence, fully furnished; fine outbuildings; coach-house and stables; ice-house filled; country healthy and picturesque; one hour and twenty-five minutes to Bedford Station via Harlem Railroad express trains. Apply to RALPH MEAD, Jr.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties slip.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—IN BLOOMfield, N. J.—House, with sixteen rooms, broad piazza on front and side; three-quarters of an acre, stable, garden, fruit and shade trees; in a retired and pleasant location; seven minutes to the depot; one hour from New-York. Address JOHN G. BROUGHTON, Box No. 122, Bloomfield, N. J.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS' RESIDENCE TO Rent.—Delightfully situated on the Harlem and East Rivers; fine large house, elegant grounds of thirty acres; greenhouses, fruits in abundance, shade; commanding views of the Sound; boating privileges; one hour from City Hall. Extreme low rent of $1,500 for the year. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—DR. J. SMITH Dodge's family being abroad, he will rent his home for the season furnished; garden, fruit, stable, horses, carriages, cow and man all right; the house is near the depot, in the middle of a ten-acre lawn well shaded.
THEO. AYERS,
Real Estate Agent, at Morristown.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A VERY SMALL BUT well-arranged cottage, situated at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York; the cottage will be let furnished or unfurnished to a family of not more than three persons. Address BRADNER, Box No. 2,891 Post Office.

Office of Kingman F. Page,
No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND BEAUTIFUL country seats; attractive cottages from $150 to $1,200 per year.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

FURNISHED HOUSE AT MORRISTOWN, IN perfect order, or would give board to a party requiring first-class accommodations. Apply to
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

AT REDUCED RENTS—FURNISHED COUNTRY seats and cottages; a few left in the finest suburbs.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A ROOM 40X80, with thirty-horse steam power, within seven minutes of depot at Passaic, N. J., will be rented to good tenant upon exceedingly reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of G. M. K. PAULISON, Passaic, N. J., or W. P. McGREGOR, No. 103 Chambers st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—SPACES IN LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor No. 49 William st., between Wall and Pine sts. Apply to W. COCKLE, on the premises.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, not less than twenty feet wide, with extension dining-room on first floor, below 59th st., between 6th and Madison avs.; price not over $50,000. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles W. Bleecker, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1874.
my16-1aw3w8s* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Oscar L. Schlesinger, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 9, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my16-1aw3w8

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SCHLESINGER and OSCAR L. SCHLESINGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Frederick G. Schlesinger, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th May, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS,
ma16-1aw3w8 Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 22d day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALBERT DUNKELL, of Jersey City, in Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my23-1aw3w8. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

This hotel will open on the 18th of June. Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. Hildreth, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; G. G. Presbury, No. 39 Franklin st., Baltimore, or by letter addressed West End Hotel, Long Branch.

Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied.

Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
Proprietors.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,
(On the beautiful blue Delaware,) now open. Picturesque scenery, elegant drives, charming strolls, pure and cool mountain air, trouting in forest streams, astonishing waterfalls and freaks of nature; boating on the Delaware, groves of pine trees, fresh meats, early vegetables from hotel garden. Send for a circular.
Dr. PHILLIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.
References—Geo. Mathews, Esq., No. 127 East 79th st.; J. D Condict, Esq. No. 149 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

BELLEVUE VILLA.
Built expressly for Summer boarders; finely located on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the City of Poughkeepsie; plenty of shade-trees about the house; large halls and fine piazzas; the furniture, as well as the house, is entirely new; terms reasonable; City reference, John J. Angevene, at the Bank of the Republic, or to E. D. Carpenter, No. 73 8th av. Address ABM. E. HASBROUCK, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Park, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother, Sylvanus T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saratoga. Terms, $21 per week. JOHN B. COZZENS.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railroad, (north of Turner's); fifty fine rooms; everything new; elegant parlor, 400 feet of piazza, (overlooking thirty miles,) shade, five acres of lawn, lake two miles around, fishing, boating, sailing, croquet; the airiest mountain home this side the Catskills; strictly private; excellent accommodations and treatment; terms reasonable for season; carriage meets 9 A. M. train from New-York.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H.
Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; trout fishing good; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars.
MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
Jefferson, N. H., May 19, 1874.

HOTEL FENIMORE,
COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.
Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

LAUREL HOUSE,
CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
This celebrated resort is now open for guests.
Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.
J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., OPPOsite West Point, will open for the season June 8. Good rooms can now be secured at moderate rates. Applications to Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, New-York, or to
HIGHLAND HOUSE.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.
Is now open. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.
Ocean Hotel, Long Branch.

MILFORD, PA.
THE GLEN HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Mountain and river scenery unsurpassed. Engagements may be made at No. 70 5th av., where plans of the hotel may be seen.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAILroad; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. TALLMADGE, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 649 6th av.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., 1,100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.—First-class board for thirty-five persons in the elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; favorable terms to early boarders. B., TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE Hudson—One and a half miles from West Point, will be opened early in June, newly furnished; splendid river view from shore to shore; terms reasonable. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT RIDGEdale House, Madison, N. J. References.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE HOUSE NO. 759 BROADWAY HAS been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is now open under the name of the Hoyt House; rooms en suite or singly; Summer prices.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman desires country board for himself, wife, infant, nurse, and single gentleman; three rooms required; within one and a half hours of New-York; good air; plenty of shade; private family preferred. Address, giving full particulars, location, terms, &c., J. A. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at
HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—PRIVATE ESTABlishment, coupé horse, sixteen hands, coupé and side-bar top-wagon, City made, at Tuomey's, 53d st., near 3d av.

HARNESS FOR SALE VERY LOW.—SPLENdid new silver-mounted carriage harness; also, fine new light double and single harness; cheap; all first-class harness. No. 149 West 33d st.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices. ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

FOR SALE.—A COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR ONE OR two horses; pole and shaft; not used since put in perfect order. Inquire at BRADLEY'S Livery Stable, No. 10 East 31st st.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phætons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

DEPOT WAGON, (OPEN,) TWO OR THREE seats; very light and perfect order. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED THOROUGH-BRED BAY saddle mare; kind in double or single harness; warranted sound. Apply at No. 161 East 35th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 32 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has one large suite, with private table, and other rooms to offer at Summer prices, to be vacated June 3. Arrangements for the Winter can now be made if desired.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location very healthy; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

PARTIES VACATING TWO AIRY CONNECTing rooms, second floor, June 1, would like to secure occupants who will appreciate a social and refined home. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, west.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 147 WEST, NEAR 6TH av.—One cosy room on third floor; one large handsome parlor on first floor; after 12th June, entire second floor; good rooms; terms reasonable; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 322, WEST—WITH board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; large hall rooms, suitable for one or two persons; terms moderate; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT, WITH board, a room or suite for the Summer, at reasonable prices; room for single gentlemen; house cool and very comfortable. Apply at No. 239 West 14th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH MORE ROOM than they require would let a neatly-furnished room to gentlemen, without board; every convenience. Apply at No. 143 West 46th st.

A PARLOR FLOOR, THREE LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.
Madison square. A second floor to let, with private table if desired. Also, other rooms, singly or en suite, with or without board.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED, airy rooms, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen; transient parties accommodated; references exchanged. No. 121 East 23d st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a small private family, with board if desired. No. 55 West 28th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Summer prices.

NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS board; two handsomely-furnished parlors with other rooms, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; best City references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table for Summer or year, or temporarily, at Summer prices.

SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY RENOVATED AND completely furnished, to let, without board; accommodations strictly first-class. Apply at No. 588 6th av.
E. A. DAILEY.

TENTH ST., NO. 44 WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; surroundings home-like and pleasant; Summer prices.

BOARDERS WANTED.
No. 24 West 30th st., near 5th av. Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; desirable location.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.,
A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with private table.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.
Second floor, en suite or single; also, rooms on fourth floor; with board.

NO. 32 WEST 23D ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Neatly-furnished rooms, without board; Summer terms moderate.

SOUTHERN FAMILIES MAY FIND PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board, for the Summer, at No. 18 East 32d st. References exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—SEVERAL HANDsomely-furnished rooms, to rent without board; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.
Rooms with board; references exchanged.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms in a private family for gentlemen.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOKS NOS. 36,853, 36,854, AND 36,855, issued by Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York; payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6mS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ANSON B. BIRDSALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Anson B. Birdsall, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345, Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MEHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1874.
my30-1aw3w8 GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. RICEMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, May 30, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Block bounded by Madison and 4th avs., and 26th and 27th sts. Seating capacity 10,000.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Continued success of the gifted young foreigner,
Mlle. VICTORIA,
in her daring mid-air evolutions.

MEXICAN RACES.
For the ensuing six days will be given afternoon and evening a series of twelve races by resident Mexicans with their native horses, the winner of the largest number of races to receive a purse of $100.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.
The great $50,000 Spectacular Pageant!

ROMAN CHARIOT RACES
by beautiful Amazonian drivers.

HURDLE AND FLAT RACES,
Mlles. Casteyrena, Oswald, Mason, Yates, and Davis.

TWO AND FOUR HORSE CHARIOT RACES,
Mme. D'Atalie, Misses Salisbury, Grady, Satsumo, Cleveland, and M. Arnaud.

GRAND NATIONAL CONTEST
between American and English thorough-breds.

ROMAN STANDING RACES,
Messrs. Stevens, Hogan, and North.

LIBERTY RACE
of twenty-one beautiful horses.

ELEPHANT, CAMEL, PONY,
and Monkey Races.

DONNYBROOK FAIR
and the Lancashire Races afternoon and evening.

THE WHEELBARROW BRIGADE.
Sack Races and Donkey Races each exhibition.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Owing to the immense strain upon the physical and nervous system, Mlle. VICTORIA is compelled to limit her performances to eight exhibitions per week, viz.: Every afternoon, and Monday and Friday evenings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Lessee....J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

REAPPEARANCE FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
of
AGNES BOOTH (Mrs. J. B.)

Last nights of
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.

First appearance this season of
Mr. J. B. BOOTH,
who, in the revival of Shakespeare's Tragedy of
KING JOHN,
will resign all future interest in Booth's Theatre.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1874,
and every evening during the week,
and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
will be presented Shakespeare's Grand Historic and Pictorial Tragedy, in five acts, of
KING JOHN,
with the following powerful combination cast:
AGNES BOOTH AS CONSTANCE.
JOHN McCULLOUGH AS FALCONBRIDGE.
J. B. BOOTH AS KING JOHN.

Assisted by every member in the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box office of theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

GILMORE'S SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

The Music Committee of the Twenty-second Regiment respectfully invite attention to the following splendid programme, to be given at the
ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, 1874,
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND,
65 DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS, including
ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE, LETSCH, KEGEL,
and other eminent Soloists, under the direction of
P. S. GILMORE.

PROGRAMME—PART I.
CONCERT MUSIC.
1. Overture—"William Tell"....Rossini
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
2. Fantasia for Saxophone—"The Heart Bowed Down"....Balfe
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Grand Selection—"Il Profeta"....Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
4. Song for Cornet—"Robin Adair."
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
5. Pot-pourri—"The Gems of Martha"....Flotow
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
6. Part Song—"Farewell to the Forest"....Mendelssohn
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
7. Hallelujah Chorus—"Messiah"....Handel
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
8. THE FAMOUS 22D REGIMENT MARCH....Gilmore
GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.

PART II.
MUSIC FOR DANCING.
The Music Committee invite the members of the regiment, their friends, and the patrons of the concerts to join in the following programme of dances:
1. Waltz—"Vienna Blood"....Strauss
2. Galop—"New World"....Strauss
3. Lanciers—"Reception"....Weingarten
4. Waltz—"Homage"....Strauss
5. Galop—"Jockey"....Rud Aronson
6. Lanciers—"Adelia"....Wiegand
7. Waltz—"Fusionen"....Strauss
8. Galop—"Far Away"....Strauss
9. Lanciers—"La Perichole"....Wiegand

Tickets, $1; for sale at the office of Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band, No. 841 Broadway, and at the armory.

MISS CUSHMAN'S
Only reading for charity, for the benefit of the SHELTERING ARMS, at the Academy of Music,
SATURDAY, May 30, at 8 P. M.

Part I.—Selections from Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII.—"The Trial Scene," and "The Downfall of Wolsey."

Part II.—"Written for the Ragged Schools of London," Mrs. Browning. "The Battle of Ivry," Lord Macaulay. "The Witch's Daughter," Whittier. "The Woman of Three Cows," translated from the Irish by James Clarence Mangan. "Miss Malony on the Chinese Question," Miss Mary Mapes Dodge.

Tickets ($1 each with reserved seat) can be obtained at the Academy of Music, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway. Boxes ($8 each) can be obtained of Mrs. Wm. P. Lee, No. 326 5th av., or of Miss Talboys, No. 2 West 16th st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. S. C. FRANCE.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE AT 2.
The favorite young actor,
S. C. FRANCE,
in the greatest sensation drama ever written,
entitled,
MARKED FOR LIFE.
LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, June 1—Messrs. BAKER and FARREN in the protean drama of CHRIS AND LENA.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
GRAND SPECTACLE OF THE
LADY OF THE LAKE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES OR FAMILIES desiring early accommodations for the Summer season can find the same at the "Osborne Temperance Hotel," in the pleasant little village of Windham, situated in a valley of the Catskills, six miles from the summit of the mountains, twenty-five miles from Catskill, and fifteen miles distant from the Moresville Depot, on the N. Y. K. and S. Railroad; terms from $8 to $10 per week, according to size and situation of room. Further particulars given by addressing Mrs. N. G. OSBORNE, Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON.—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, forty miles from City, suites five large unfurnished rooms with use of furnished parlors; modern French roof house; gas in every room; ten minutes from depot and boats; no mosquitoes or ague; fine river and mountain views. Address Post Office Box No. 754, Peekskill.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in Pine Grove; new, cool, comfortable rooms; no mosquitos; first-class table; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; piano; terms reasonable; reference, Dr. J. L. Lyster, No. 21 East Houston st.; G. D. Quackenboss, No. 90 Front st. Address
J. BATES, Cooksburg.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board in a farm-house among the mountains in Orange County, about two hours from New-York by the Erie Railway; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. A. GAEBEL, Mountainville Post Office, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN,
within walking distance of the depot; house handsomely furnished; gas, hot and cold water, and plenty of shade; accommodation for horses. Address Box No. 313 Tarrytown, or apply to No. 11 West 30th st.

THE ADVERTISER CAN TAKE A FEW BOARDers for the Summer, at his residence, near the Village of West Chester, and not far from Long Island Sound; one hour to Wall st.; ten acres in lawn and garden; plenty of shade and fruit trees, and everything first class. Inquire at No. 52 East 10th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STAMFORD; LARGE, COMmodious farm-house, plenty of shade, fine stream of water, good fishing, and within three miles of the Sound; fifteen minutes from depot. Inquire at No. 61 West 13th st., or address M. L. DUNN, Stamford, Conn.

NYACK.—BOARD FOR FIVE OR SIX PERSONS with private family; house delightfully situated on the river road, eight minutes' walk from Grand View station; 1½ hour from New-York. Address No. 744 Broadway, Room No. 17.

SUMMER BOARD.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS rooms to let to Summer boarders; excellent location, fine house, pleasant grounds, and plenty of fruit; ample stable accommodations, corner of Trinity and Moran sts., Newton, N. J. D. M. DICKSON.

LEBANON SPRINGS VALLEY.—GOOD BOARD and excellent accommodations for two or three families; country delightful; terms positively in keeping with the times. Address C. BOSTWICK, New-Lebanon, N. Y., or call on A. S. Haight, No. 557 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, about twenty-five miles from the City; healthy location; good house. For particulars inquire at No. 215 West 34th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board at farm-house near Catskill Mountains. Price $10. Address C. BLOOM, Catskill.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.
Every evening THIS WEEK and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,
THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL
of
Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an
UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

THIS PLAY has attracted during the past week a series of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in a theatre.

THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of
Miss CLARA MORRIS,
Miss KATE CLAXTON,
Miss EMILY MESTAYER,
Miss MAUDE GRANGER,
Miss KATE HOLLAND,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN,
Mr. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE,
Mr. H. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS,
Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may now be secured for a
LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY, May 23—Second Matinée of CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30 P. M.; commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of the REGULAR SEASON.
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1:30.
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME
and
THE NERVOUS MAN,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
(in his original character of Mr. Woodcock,)
Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. FERGUSON, C. E. EDWIN, J. F. JOSEPHS, J. ATKINS, J. W. PECK, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MINNIE BELL, Miss KATE BARTLETT, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, and Miss BLAISDELL.
In the evening Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK....as....ALFRED EVELYN
Other characters by
Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, G. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
the Summer Season will be inaugurated by the production of a new play of remarkable emotional interest by Mr. Bartley Campbell, entitled
FATE!
in which the accomplished artiste,
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
will appear for the first time at this theatre.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE SUMMER SEASON
at this theatre will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1874,
by the engagement of the accomplished artiste,
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
who will appear, for the first time here, in Bartley Campbell's new and successful play of remarkable emotional interest, in five acts, entitled

FATE!

which will be presented, after careful preparation, with
NEW AND PECULIAR SCENIC EFFECTS
and a
CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE,
including
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
Miss LILLIE, MARGARITE CHAMBERS
Their first appearance at this theatre.
Mme. PONISI.
Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON,
First appearance at this theatre.
Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ,
First appearance at this theatre.
Mr. C. P. DE GROOT,
First appearance at this theatre.
Mr. H. A. WEAVER,
First appearance at this theatre.
Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
First appearance at this theatre.
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN,
and Mr. J. CURRAN.
Box-book now open. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager

TO-DAY, AT 1:30,
LAST MATINEE OF THE SEASON
and of
OLIVER TWIST.

TO-NIGHT, AT 8,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of
OLIVER TWIST.

MONDAY, JUNE 1,
Last night but two of the season,
LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2,
Last night but one of the season,
CHARITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3,
Last night of the season,
ALPHONSE.

⁂ Box sheet now open for all the farewell performances.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
London by Night is not a panorama; it is not a model, but it is an artistic realization of the great city as seen by night from St. Paul's Cathedral. The great storm is a ceaseless cause of wonder and admiration, and Prof. Tobin, Logrenia, the Prestidigitateur, and the attractions of the Promenade render the COLOSSEUM entertainment unequaled in the world. Two performances daily at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission $1. No extras.

DECORATION DAY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—SATURDAY, 30th May, being a public holiday, a special matinée will be given at the Colosseum, commencing at 10 A. M. Admission to the special matinée is reduced to one-half the usual rate.

BOWERY THEATRE. MAY 30.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT'S BILL.
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
FRENCH SPY.
THE CARROLLS and JACK SHEPPARD.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, the versatile young actress,
Miss LOUIE LORD.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 2,
BENEFIT OF W. B. FRELIGH.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LADY OF THE LAKE,
WITH ALL ITS GRANDEUR.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 30,
LE DIANO DE BERTHE,
Comedie vaudeville in one act.
LE GAMIN DE PARIS,
Drama vaudeville in two acts.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE. LITTLE.
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1874.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
J. F. LITTLE
in his own dramatization of
JACK HARKAWAY
AMONG THE BRIGANDS.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. SARAH FISHER AMES.
READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. At Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st., hotels, and at hall Monday.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, May 1, 1874.
THE FIRM OF ANGELL & WEEKS IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. G. WEEKS retiring, HARRY H. B. ANGELL continuing the business and settling all outstanding accounts.
HARRY H. B. ANGELL,
MARIUS G. WEEKS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between SILAS C. HAY and WM. S. WARNER, under the firm name of HAY & WARNER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.
New-York, May 1, 1874.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE —All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

EXCURSIONS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND Shady Side steam-boats from Spring st.—Sundays at 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, and 3 P. M., landing at 23d st. ten minutes later. Daily at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M. Thirty cents round trip.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DECORATION DAY.

HOW IT WILL BE CELEBRATED IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

To-day being Decoration Day, it will be observed in this and surrounding cities with the usual ceremonies. In Wall street business will be quite suspended. The banks, Stock, Gold, and Produce Exchanges will be closed, together with the public schools and the civil courts now in session. No business will be transacted at the Custom-house, Post Office, or Subtreasury after 10 o'clock. Flags will be displayed at half-mast on the public buildings, including those of the Government, State, and City, as well as on the shipping and forts in the harbor. Minute guns will be fired from Castle William, Governor's Island, during the moving of the processions. A salute of 100 guns will be fired at day-break over the grave of Admiral Farragut at Woodlawn Cemetery. The grave of Col. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilly,) at Cypress Hills, will be decorated at the same time. In Union square the monuments of Washington and Lincoln will be visited at an early hour. At noon the procession to decorate the graves at Green-Wood will march down Broadway from Union square in four divisions, embarking at Hamilton Ferry. The bells of Trinity will be tolled during the ceremonies over the graves in Trinity Churchyard. In Brooklyn suitable preparations have been made for decorating the graves of the soldiers in the various cemeteries within the city limits. The cemeteries in Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Orange, Elizabeth, and other neighboring localities, will also be visited by the different posts of the Grand Army, and the customary honors paid to the memory of the dead. In this City Gen. Edwin Jardine, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army, has published a general request to the relatives and friends of soldiers and sailors buried in Green-Wood and Cypress Hills Cemeteries, to place flags at the head of their graves that they may not be neglected in the decoration ceremonies. He has also issued a cordial invitation to the officers of the army and navy and the City officials to meet at the Everett House this morning at 8:30 o'clock to participate in the celebration of the day. Memorial services will be held in the evening at Steinway Hall.

CELEBRATION OF THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—Decoration Day being to-morrow there will be no session of the Board of Trade. All public offices in this city will be closed.

OBSERVANCES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 29.—The city schools will have vacation to-morrow, and business will be largely suspended, in honor of Decoration Day, for the observance of which extensive preparations have been made.

REV. H. W. BEECHER ON THE INGRATITUDE OF MAN TOWARD THE CREATOR.

At the conclusion of the weekly prayer-meeting held last evening at Plymouth Church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a brief lecture on the "Inconstancy and Ingratitude of Man Toward the Creator." He commenced by referring to the constant murmurings of the Israelites against the providence of God at every difficulty they encountered, and their forgetfulness of His miraculous interposition in their behalf under former misfortunes. They were fearful at the least shadow of danger, and felt discouraged at every step. We are, he said, fighting the same battle over and over again that the Israelites had fought, and whenever we lose our courage and sense of trust in Divine Providence, so that we become anxious or fearful and fall into doubt, we were equally culpable as they were. We were all brought from time to time under the bondage of fear, and few of us can make ourselves victorious, even after repeated deliverances, from falling into the same habit of doubt and distrust. No sooner are we delivered from one trouble than another comes upon us which we fancy is overwhelming and unbearable. But this, too, passes away like the rest, and yet on the next trivial difficulty we are cast down and discouraged again. He said these fears and discouragements arose from want of confidence in God, and concluded by saying that we should always remember that He was able to deliver us under every variety of circumstances, and that we should place our trust in Him.

THE STAGE DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The attitude of the stage proprietors and the drivers, who have struck for higher wages, was much the same yesterday as on Thursday. There is no indication of yielding or concession on either side. The proprietors are increasing the number of stages, and they say that the new hands do their work satisfactorily. They claim also that several of the old drivers have been seeking employment, but this is strenuously denied by the strikers. They avow their determination to hold out steadfastly, and say that they will never drive a stage again for less than $3 per day. Failing to obtain their terms, they say they will seek other employment. This was the universal sentiment of the meeting of drivers held yesterday at Concordia Hall. A new element has been introduced into this dispute, by the allegation that there have been threats of violence on the part of the drivers. They deny most emphatically that such threats have proceeded from any of their number, and indignantly repudiate any intention of the kind. At the meeting there were about 250 strikers present. About a dozen stages were added yesterday to those on the Fifth Avenue Line, making forty-five stages out of sixty. On the Madison Avenue Line, they say that sixty-five stages were running out of sixty-six. Thirty-one out of the forty-five stages on the Fourth Avenue Line were at work, these being all that had been provided with boxes for the fares. On the Broadway and Twenty-third Street Line fifty stages were running, the same number as on Thursday. The proprietors appear to be pretty well satisfied with the progress made by the new drivers, but the strikers, on the other hand, say that they are not competent to discharge their duties efficiently, and that, by their want of skill, they will occasion a loss of stock to the proprietors.

THE LOUISIANA FAMINE AND MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Immediately after receiving the dispatch from New-Orleans on Thursday announcing that 45,000 citizens of the State of Louisiana were likely to die of famine, by reason of the overflow of the Mississippi, if immediate aid was not furnished, Mayor Havemeyer threw the telegram carelessly on his desk, and subsequently directed his clerk to hand it to the reporters of the various journals. A colored waiter from Nash's restaurant then entered his chamber with a tray laden with viands, to which the Chief Magistrate did, as usual, ample justice. A tall young gentleman next appeared in the outer room. The moment he approached the Sergeant at Arms opened the door leading to the Mayor's sanctum, and he was instantly in the presence of the Chief Magistrate. The last visitor (Mr. Bogart) has been in the habit of making daily calls on the Mayor to inform him of the condition of his lead stock, whether it had suffered from the manipulations of bears or increased in value under the influence of bulls. Mr. Bogart's story seems to have been so important that the Mayor has not said one word about the sad telegram since.

THE POLICE PARADE.

The annual parade of the Police Department will take place on Monday morning. The force detailed for the parade will consist of nearly 1,500 patrolmen and officers, and will assemble at State street and Battery place at 11:15 A. M., where they will be formed by Drill Instructor Copeland into three battalions of ten companies each. The battalions will be commanded by Inspectors Dilks, Walling, and McDermott. The Police Commissioners and the Superintendent will take the right of the line in carriages, and the force, headed by Grafulla's Band of fifty-five pieces and a detachment of the mounted squad, will march at 12:15 P. M. The route of the parade is as follows: Through Beaver street to Broad, through Broad to Wall street, to Broadway, to Park row, to the east gate of the City Hall Park, thence through Broadway to the Plaza at Union square, where the parade will be dismissed. Mayor Havemeyer, the Common Council, and heads of departments, will review the procession as it passes in front of the City Hall.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

At the session of the Hicksite Friends, which was resumed yesterday, memorials eulogizing two deceased members of the society, Kate Haviland and Thomas C. Stringham, were read and approved. William H. Carpenter, A. J. Dorlan, and other members advocated the frequent reading of the Scriptures. Addresses on the subject were also delivered by Robert S. Haviland, John J. Wright, and Thomas Russel, of Baltimore, and the meeting then adjourned.

BREWERS' CONVENTION.

The New-York German Brewers' Association held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening to complete the arrangements for its representation in the fourteenth annual Convention of German Brewers' Associations of the United States, which will take place in Boston during next week, commencing on Wednesday. The New-York Association will be represented at the convention by Henry Clausen, Fr. Schaefer, Chr. Huepfel, James Ahles, Geo. Ehret, Geo. Ringler, Jacob Ruppert, J. F. Mentges, Phil. Merkel, William Eckert, George Schmidt, Charles Koehne, John Eichler, Charles Rivinius, Henry Zeltner, F. Kuntz, George Bechtel, James Letz, William Kamener, and Richard Katzemeyer. The ale brewers of New-York and New-Jersey will also be represented at the convention by a delegation, composed of David Jones, P. Amerman, F. C. Lyman, F. H. Ballentine, and others. The object of the convention is to discuss measures to promote the malt-liquor interest. A committee of the Saloon-keepers' Central Organization of this City had a conference with the brewers at their meeting yesterday, in reference to the price of beer during the Summer, inasmuch as it has not been definitely settled yet whether the price of the lager is to be $10 or $11, and it appears that the majority of the brewers themselves have not made up their minds on that subject.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF A JERSEY POLICE CAPTAIN.

Brief mention of the death of a gentleman named Faris, in a Jersey City Police station, was made in THE TIMES of yesterday. The facts of the case have since been ascertained to be as follows: Last Tuesday afternoon Mr. John E. Faris, of No. 371 Degraw street, Brooklyn, a wholesale merchant doing business in New-York, went to visit a friend who resides in the suburbs of Jersey City. At 8 o'clock in the evening he started for Brooklyn, but after walking about two blocks, staggered and fell, calling for help. After a short time he was taken by the Police to the Fourth Precinct Station-house on a stretcher, and had partially revived when they arrived there. A humane officer then asked Capt. Benson whether he should go for a doctor, but the Captain, who chose to consider it a case of drunkenness notwithstanding the stertorous breathing and piteous moans of the sick man, ordered him to be put in a cell. Mr. Faris, after having his gold watch, ring, shirt-studs and money taken from his person, was accordingly locked up. At 11:50 his moaning having become louder, it began to force itself upon the Police Captain's mind that he might be ill, after all, and a physician was sent for. He came at 12:30, too late to do any good, and Mr. Faris died fifteen minutes after his arrival. His family were not advised of his death until late on Wednesday afternoon, although the address of the deceased was on his person. His two brothers went immediately to where the body lay, and found that a post-mortem examination had been made which disclosed evidences of congestion of the brain, which was probably the result of the fall. The family and friends express much indignation at the way in which he was treated. They say he never drank to excess, and that his appearance was anything but that of a drunkard. The family whose house he left just before he died say that he was perfectly sober when he left, and was so when he came in the afternoon. Mr. Faris was forty-one years old, and was, to all appearance, in robust health. His death is attributed to an attack of apoplexy by his relatives and friends. He was a member of the Old Guard of this City and the Sagamore Lodge F. & A. M. He leaves a wife and children. It is said that proceedings will be instituted against Capt. Benson.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The students of the public schools who are candidates for admission to the College of the City of New-York, assembled yesterday to receive their tickets and numbers. The duties connected with the distribution of tickets were intrusted to Messrs. Fabregon, Woolf, Knox, Stratford, Fisher, and Sim, tutors of the College. On Monday morning at 8:45 o'clock, the examination will be commenced. It will be confined to spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and reading. On Tuesday the candidates will be examined in history and writing, algebra and geography. The papers of the candidates are assigned for examination as follows: Algebra, Prof. Docharty, Tutors Sheldon, Godwin, Knox, and McGuckin. Arithmetic, Prof. Compton, Tutors Woolf, Tindall, Roberts, and Sim. English Grammar, Profs. Barton, Spencer, and Herbermann, Tutors Fisher and Burnet. History, Profs. Anthon and Draper, Tutors Fabregon, Morrison, and Hutten. Geography, Profs. Werner and Huntsman, Tutors Fixton and Gregory. Spelling and Penmanship, Prof. Scott, Tutor Walworth. The candidates will assemble on Saturday, June 6, in the college chapel, to hear the result of the examination. Such candidates as desire to present themselves for admission to the Freshman class must apply to the President for permits on the 4th of June at 1:30 P. M. The examination of the college students for advancement will begin on Friday, June 5, at 9 A. M., and will be continued on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 15th. The result of the examination will be made known by the President on Friday, June 19. The Commencement will take place on Thursday, the 25th of June.

THE MARSH-LAND COMPANY.

In the year 1868 an act, chapter 864, was passed by the Tweed Legislature of this State giving away to certain parties named in the bill the rights of riparian owners to all the ungranted water rights in the harbor of New-York, in front of Long Island and Staten Island. The consideration of this gigantic franchise was the sum of $25,000 paid to the State. Just how valuable such a sweeping concession might be it is very difficult to determine, but its worth may be estimated by the excellent dock and depot constructed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey upon lots formerly under water at the south-eastern extremity of Jersey City. But outside of its real or prospective value it is held that the provisions of the act were in excess of the powers of the Legislature, as their effect was to entirely exclude the riparian owners from their right of water front. Numerous efforts have been made to have the law repealed and its concessions abrogated. In reply to a letter upon this subject, addressed to Attorney General Pratt by Mr. George Bowman, of this City, the Attorney General says, under date of May 28 ult.:

"I consider many portions of the powers attempted to be conferred by the act unconstitutional, and I intend soon to commence the action to annul the charter. My opinion is that the grant of land under water in front of land owned by others is not within the power of the Legislature."

"NOSEY" QUINN.

"Nosey" Quinn, who was appointed Warden of the City Prison, from the fact of his having been umbrella carrier for Mayor Havemeyer, again exhibited his peculiar qualifications for holding office yesterday. His refusal to admit Mr. Victor Heinberger, the Court Interpreter of the Tombs, into the prison, although Mr. Heinberger had a letter from Judge Flammer, having been commented on by THE TIMES of yesterday, "Nosey" Quinn thought he would vindicate his character, and he did so in the following manner. He came into court while the watch returns were being discharged, and addressed Judge Flammer in this style: "See here, Judge, I don't mind you agoing into the Prison, but that man (alluding to Mr. Heinberger,) is a thief, and I've got the documents to show for it." Judge Flammer at once said "Stop, Sir! You cannot insult any of the attachés of my court. If you say another word I will commit you. "Nosey" Quinn then left the court-room. Mr. Heinberger's lawyer will have Quinn arrested for libel.

A MYSTERY OF THE RIVER.

While Henry Hausen, of No. 117 Washington street, and Frederick Myers, of No. 122 Liberty street, were boating off Governor's Island yesterday, they saw the body of a man floating off shore. They rowed to the place, and took the body on their boat. It was that of a man about thirty-five years old, with sandy hair and moustache of light complexion, and dressed in black coat, trowsers, and vest, with an inner jacket, white shirt, and gaiter shoes. There was a pistol-shot wound in the right temple, the forehead was cut open, and the nose broken as if from a blow. All that was found on the person of the dead man was two knives and a key, but no money or any papers which would furnish a clue to his identity. The men who found the body surrendered it to Capt. Lowery, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had it removed to the Morgue. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest. In the meantime, the Police are endeavoring to solve the mystery.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer has not yet accepted the resignation of Park Commissioner Wales. No applications for the office have been filed with the Mayor's Secretary....Ex-Judge White has again refused to surrender the books and papers of the office of attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, of which he claims to be in legal possession. ....Mr. E. B. Schaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, made another appeal to Mayor Havemeyer yesterday to obtain the amounts which he expended in removing street obstructions. The Controller claims that vouchers should be furnished, but the claimant says that such has not been the practice....Marshal Conklin has extended the time for renewing the licenses of second-hand dealers, junk dealers, and intelligence offices until Friday, June 5. The Marshal will enforce the new Municipal ordinance requiring steam-boat runners to be licensed and wear badges, on and after the 1st of June....The Commissioners of Armories will soon take possession of the rooms in the New Court-house, formerly used by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors....Controller Green, John H. Strahan, Commissioner Wheeler, Alderman Morris, and others had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday....This being Decoration Day, the Municipal offices will be closed.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Hugo Heischfeld, aged thirty-three, of No. 673 Seventh avenue, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Sherwood, in default of $500 bail, for having, on the 28th inst., defrauded Matthew Olwell, of No. 643 Second avenue, out of $25 by means of a worthless check....John J. Morris, a barkeeper employed in the saloon situated on the north-west corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue, was locked up to answer on a charge of having on Thursday night kicked in the face and bitten off the end of the nose of Michael Sullivan, a foreman in the employ of the Croton Aqueduct Department, residing at No. 202 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, Harlem.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There will be music in Central Park, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, by Dodworth's band.

Henry F. Clark, indicted for forgery, furnished bail in $1,000 yesterday, at the District Attorney's Office, and was released.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Vanderburgh pleaded guilty to embezzlement, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders Society will be held Tuesday next, at 2 P. M., at the rooms of the society, No. 35 Beaver street.

The steam-ship Main, which left Bremen May 16, and Southampton May 19, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days' dates.

The Grand National Quoiting Club will hold its seventh annual meeting in this City June 11, when the Bell Champion Quoit will be played for.

Felicia Cabri Mosinci was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for having defrauded Rocaro P. Guiseppe of $340 by means of the confidence game.

Mr. T. B. Wakeman lectured last evening before the Liberal Club at Plimpton Buildings on "Lessons from the History of the Roman or Civil Law."

Rev. Frederick Evans, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, having obtained a three months' leave of absence, goes to Europe to-day on the Oceanic.

We are indebted to Purser Burke, of the Havana steam-ship City of New-York, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail-package.

John Vreeland, aged forty-nine years, fell through the hatchway of the building No. 508 Broadway, from the fourth to the first floor and sustained fatal injuries.

Suit was commenced yesterday in the United States District Court against Joseph Scheider, for the recovery of $10,000, alleged to be due by him as tax on manufactured tobacco.

Rev. Wm. Pollard, of Pittsburg, will deliver a lecture on "St. Cecilia," Patroness of Church Music, in the Church of the Holy Innocents, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the school and church.

Rev. Wm. P. Morrogh, D. D., was presented last evening with a magnificent portfolio by the members of Morrogh Literary Union, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street. Dr. Morrogh leaves for Europe to-day.

In the suit of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank against the Commercial Warehouse Company, already noticed in THE TIMES, and which was to recover $40,000, the value of a quantity of tobacco, the jury has for the second time disagreed.

The next regular Episcopal Church Conference will be held on Monday next at 2:30 P. M. at the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. F. P. Lundy, D. D., will then read a paper on "Christian Monuments and Symbolism."

The Treasurer of the Swedish Lutheran Church, Mr. Frederick Wallroth, denies that he was removed from his position. In the action brought against him he asserts that a clique of the Trustees initiated the proceedings. The congregation took no active part in the matter.

The Directors of the German Society have elected Ignace Schuster a member of the board, in place of Dr. Johannes Roesing, formerly German Consul General at this port. Frederick Schaik has been elected President, in place of Sigismund Kaufmann, who is at present in Europe.

The ladies of the Free Training School for Women have recently opened a restaurant on the ground floor of their establishment, No. 47 East Tenth street, six doors west of Broadway. The room is cool and quiet, and a lady can obtain there a cup of tea, and plenty of bread and butter for ten cents, and a good luncheon for twenty-five cents, besides aiding by her patronage this really noble charity.

Max Borger, an insurance broker, residing at No. 208 East Forty-eighth street, against whom two indictments have been found for keeping disorderly houses in Wooster street, was yesterday arrested by Detective Richard O'Connor and brought to the District Attorney's Office. Bail was fixed in $1,000 on each indictment, which was furnished by Leopold Schwarskopf, of No. 143 Water street, and the accused was released.

BROOKLYN.

Music in Prospect Park this afternoon.

After Monday one per cent. default will be collected on water-rate taxes.

The members of the Women's Club of Brooklyn will hold their final reception for the season on Tuesday next.

A self-propelling fire engine, for the use of the Fire Department of this city, arrived from Portland, Me., yesterday morning.

Thirteen guns were fired at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Rear Admiral Shubrick.

The Brooklyn Art Association have determined to exhibit their collection free to the public during the entire Summer.

The Brooklyn boat and yacht clubs are making extensive preparations for the Summer. Several private races are already announced.

There were 173 deaths last week, being twenty-six less than the previous week, and nine more than the corresponding week of last year.

Mr. Henry Jackson has brought suit against the city to recover $12,000 for disinfectants. Jackson's claim has been audited and paid at $3,300, but he now claims that that amount was not a discharge in full, but merely a payment on account.

The knife with which Wm. Platford was stabbed and killed by Philip Kleinmer, in Moore street, on Sunday morning, has been given up by the wife of Kleinmer, who had it concealed in her house since the morning of the murder.

An entertainment will be given on next Thursday evening, by the Trustees and Deacons of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, to the Pastor, Rev. Justin D. Fulton. The entertainment is intended to be a celebration of the first year's union of Pastor and people.

The residents of Bridge street having in charge the repaving of that thoroughfare have received the following estimates for the work: Granite block, $89,570 01; assessment per foot, $17 48; per lot of twenty-five feet, $252. Cobble stone, $37,018 84; assessment per foot, $7 23; per lot of twenty-five feet, $104.

An old man named John Scott, who was shot in the back while standing in the yard attached to his house, at No. 255 Plymouth street, on last Fourth of July, died in great agony, yesterday, from the effects of the wound. Since the time of the occurrence Scott has been under surgical treatment. The shot was fired from an adjoining yard by a boy named Patrick Gorman.

The Assessors have completed their work of ascertaining the taxable value of the city real estate and the value of personal property. The Assessors find that the increased valuation of real and personal property over 1873 will hardly exceed $5,000,000, while the increase of last year over the valuation of 1872 was $8,330,538. The real and personal property valuation for the present year will be about $221,282,870.

The suit of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague to recover $200,000 from the City was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt. After some unimportant testimony had been taken, the case was adjourned until the first Monday in July. The testimony thus far taken has been similar to that given at the recent trial of Mr. Sprague on a criminal indictment charging him with embezzling the city money.

STATEN ISLAND.

The second sale of property for unpaid taxes in Stapleton took place yesterday in the Treasurer's office. After a few bids the sale was again postponed until Monday next, in consequence of the number of tax-payers coming forward and paying their back taxes. Among the sales made was one to Mr. John Heetletosch, who took a lease of 1,000 years on $11,000 worth of property at Clifton, the dues upon which amounted to $250.

The Staten Island North Shore ferry-boats are now running from the new slip at Whitehall, adjoining that of the South Ferry Company. The time-table was changed yesterday, and the fare was reduced from fifteen to ten cents. Twelve trips will hereafter be made during the day, the first boat from the island leaving at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the last boat leaving the City at 7:30 in the evening. The People's Opposition boat, Thomas Collyer, will commence running on Monday morning from the old slip at the foot of Dey street, North River, at ten cents fare, and if necessary another boat will be put on immediately.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Education of Paterson, yesterday, reappointed City School Superintendent Laird for the next three years.

S. Verdoorn, a Hollander, aged forty-two years, living in Bergen County, near the Broadway Bridge, fell off a wagon and broke his neck, yesterday.

The New-Jersey State Association of Spiritualists and Friends of Progress will hold their quarterly session in Library Hall, Newark, to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Hackensack River, which runs through Hudson and Bergen Counties, has been stocked with Penobscot salmon, California black bass, and salmon trout. Fishing in the river is prohibited by law for three years.

Conrad Walters, aged nineteen years, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, fell off a gravel train, yesterday afternoon, near the high bridge west of this city, and was almost instantly killed, one leg and one arm being broken and his skull fractured. He fell through a dumping car.

A boy named Ezra Garrison died at his father's residence, in Newark, at a late hour Thursday, in consequence of injuries sustained the previous day by being run over by a heavy stone wagon. The deceased, with some others, was riding on the wagon, and in jumping off young Garrison fell under the wheel.

The one hundred and fourth Commencement of Rutgers College will be held in Masonic Hall, New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, June 17. On the evening of Sunday, June 14, the President will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon at the Second Reformed Church, and on Tuesday, the 16th, the Board of Trustees and the Alumni will hold their annual meetings.

During the absence of the family Thursday afternoon, the residence of Merton Osborn, on Springfield avenue, Irvington, was entered by sneak thieves, who ransacked the house from top to bottom. They finally discovered and carried away a tin box containing bonds, mortgages, and other securities, gold and silver coin, some bank books, a watch, and other articles, valued in all at $3,000. The Newark Police will make an effort to capture the thieves.

A man named James Van Doren was killed in Paterson yesterday in a very singular manner. He was driving a cart, and was seated on one end of a board, on the other of which another man was seated, the two balancing it. On reaching the Broadway Bridge the other man jumped off, and Van Doren was precipitated to the ground. The fall broke his neck and killed him almost instantly. He was forty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Yesterday afternoon while Frank Clark, a mason, and two assistants, named Garry Poole and Joseph Riker, were working on the front of the Halsey Street M. E. Church, in Newark, the scaffold upon which they were standing gave way and precipitated them to the ground. Poole's injuries, which are internal, will probably prove fatal. One of Riker's arms was broken, and he was cut and bruised about the head and face. Clark escaped with a bruised leg.

FIGHT IN A THIRD AVENUE CAR.

Thomas Kelleher, a clerk at No. 759 Third avenue, was riding in a Third avenue car yesterday afternoon, when the conductor, Louis Gedney, asked him for his fare. He told the conductor that he had paid his fare once, and would not do so again. At this the conductor became angry, and words passed between them. Kelleher struck the conductor a terrific blow in the face, and a general row occurred. A policeman stepped in and took Kelleher to the Fifty-ninth street Police Station, where he was locked up. The affair created a great stir in the neighborhood, and in the evening several gentlemen went to the station, and Kelleher was released on bail.

FAMILY MARKETING.

In the following retail quotations, which prevailed at Washington Market yesterday, an almost general decline in fresh stores will be observed when compared with our last report, the reductions in the prices of vegetables being especially perceptible:

MEATS.					
Porterhouse S'k, ℔	35@	..	Veal, hind q'rs, ℔	$ 22@	$ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔	26@	28	Veal Cutlets	35@	..
Round Steak	22@	..	Loin, ℔	25@	..
Stewing pieces	16@	..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔	10@	..
Suet	10@	..	Beef Tongues	1 00@	1 25
Mutton, hind q'rs	18@	20	Bacon, ℔	16@	..
Mutton Chops	25@	..	Tripe, ℔	10@	..
Pickled Hams	15@	..	Lard, ℔	15@	..
Porter Roasting Beef	35@	..	Smoked Beef	25@	..
Roasting Beef	25@	..	Smok'd Hams, ℔	16@	..
Sausages, ℔	14@	..	Shoulders, ℔	10@	..
Sausages, smoked	15@	..	Sp'g Lamb, f'e q.	2 00@	..
Veal, fore q'rs, ℔	14@	..	Sp'g Lamb, h'd q.	2 50@	..
FISH.					
Codfish	$ 10@	$ 12	Blackfish, ℔	$ 12@	$ 16
Kennebec Salmon	75@	1 00	Eels, ℔	15@	20
Fresh Shad	25@	75	Brook Trout, ℔	75@	1 25
Halibut, ℔	15@	20	Porgies, ℔	8@	10
Perch	10@	12	Muckery	10@	15
Sunfish	10@	..	Kingfish	25@	..
Flounders	8@	10	Weakfish	10@	15
Pickerel	15@	40	Bluefish	10@	15
Smelts, ℔	15@	20	Lobsters	8@	10
Striped Bass, ℔	15@	25	Sea Bass	12@	15
SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.					
Smoked Mackerel, ℔	18@	..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@	$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔	9@	10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@	1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔	20@	..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@	75
Smoked Eels, ℔	25@	..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@	80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔	18@	20	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 50@	2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔	18@	20	H'rd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@	75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@	25	Sturgeon, ℔	25@	..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔	25@	..			
Smoked Bloat, each	3@	..			
Friesche Buecklinge, each	6@	..			
POULTRY AND GAME.					
Fowls, ℔	$ 20@	$ 22	Tamed Squab, doz	$4 25@	4 50
Spring Chickens, pair	1 50@	2 00	Geese, ℔	16@	22
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, ℔	50@	60	English Snipe doz	2 00@	2 50
Philadelphia Chickens	26@	28	Common Turkey	22@	24
Philadelphia Turkey	23@	25	Pigeon, doz	2 00@	2 50
			Flight Pigeon, doz	2 00@	2 50
VEGETABLES.					
Turnips, hf. pk.	$ 10@	$ 20	Spinach, pk	30@	..
Potatoes	25@	..	Asparagus, bnch	25@	35
Potatoes, bush	1 30@	..	Rhubarb, bunch	6@	8
Sweet Potatoes, peck	1 35@	..	Cranberries, qt.	25@	35
Squashes, ℔	10@	..	Mint, bunch	5@	8
Thyme, bunch	2@	5	Onions, hf. pk.	60@	75
Cabbage, head	15@	20	Lettuce, head	8@	10
Leeks, bunch	8@	10	Beets, bunch	10@	12
Parsley, bunch	10@	12	New Carrots, bunch	6@	8
Radishes, qt.	3@	6	Sage, bunch	4@	..
Green Peas, hf. p.	20@	30	Water-cresses, quart	8@	10
New Tomatoes, crate	1 25@	1 75	Cucumber, piece	8@	10
New Tomatoes, quart	50@	..	Bermuda Onions, quart	15@	18
FRUITS.					
Lemons, doz.	20@	30	Malaga Grapes, ℔	20@	25
Apples, bbl.	$9 00@	$11 00	Prunes, new ℔	15@	20
Apples, bkt.	3 50		New Dates, ℔	10@	15
Honey-comb, ℔	35@	40	Raisins, ℔	10@	18
Maccaroni, ℔	15@	18	Figs, ℔	15@	20
Brazil Nuts	20@	..	Box Figs	35@	1 00
English Nuts, ℔	20@	..	Almonds, ℔	35@	50
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@	..	Cocoa-nuts	8@	10
Black Walnuts, quart	10@	..	Dried Cherries, ℔	20@	30
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@	..	Dried Plums, ℔	25@	..
Dried Peaches ℔	20@	25	Can Peaches	35@	40
Dried Apples, ℔	12@	..	Can Pears	35@	40
Dried Pears, ℔	15@	..	Can Pine-apples	35@	..
Dried Currants, ℔	10@	15	Can Plums	40@	..
Oranges, doz.	30@	40	Can Quinces	35@	40
Filberts, ℔	25@	..	Can Cherries	35@	40
Prunels, ℔	25@	..	Can French Peas	40@	..
Seedless	20@	..	Can American Peas	35@	..
Strawberries, quart	15@	35	Can String Beans	25@	..
			Can Tomatoes	20@	25
			Can Raspberry	35@	..
BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.					
Best Family Butter	40@	..	Cheese, ℔	16@	20
Common Butter	25@	35	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@	..
Eggs, doz	25@	..			
PICKLES.					
Chow-chow, quart	20@	25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@	..
Mixed Pickles	20@	..	White Onions, quart	25@	..
Cauliflower, quart	25@	..			

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 29—Cattle quiet and steady; prices unchanged; sales of light to extra Steers at $5@$6 25. Shipments, 3,800. Live Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; 10c. higher on best grades; prices range from $4 65@$6 for inferior to extra; sales mostly of fair to choice at $5 20@$5 65. Shipments, 9,500. Sheep unchanged and quiet; receipts, 560.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 29.—Spanish Gold, 251@252. Exchange firm: on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 110@112 premium; Short Sight, 113@115 premium; 60 days, Gold, 137@138 premium; on London, 165@167 premium; on Paris, 134@136 premium. Freights—Per box of Sugar loading at Havana for the United States, 75c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35½c.@36c. Resin steady at $2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 10.

[Advertisement.]

"GRANITE GRAY CASSIMERES."—This is the name of Knox's Summer style of gentlemen's hats, imported by and sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is a handsome, light, and dashing novelty, free from the powder ordinarily employed in the manufacture of the cassimere hat, and which renders the latter so distasteful to those of cleanly instincts. The common cassimere hat will become spotted if rained upon, will soil the gloves of the wearer, and in a brief period will become as seedy in appearance as those worn by Dickens' famous character, Alfred Jingle. The Knox hat is free from these defects, and it will, at the end of the season, present as bright and attractive appearance as when first put on. Compare the difference in these fabrics, and act accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HAT.—The elegance and unquestioned superiority of Knox's latest production—his Summer style of gentlemen's Hats—make his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, a very busy spot. The sensible all buy their Hats there.

[Advertisement.]

CARPET CLEANING, NO. 326 SEVENTH AVENUE.—T. M. Stewart, with his wonderful new steam machines, will make your carpets as clean as new, and return them same day. Send for circular. May 27, 1874.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. D. Dominguez and daughter, Justo Casa Blanca, C. F. Pond, wife, son, and servant, Miss Julia Oliver, John D. Lord, James C. Moran, Hugh Shild, J. M. Sanvalle, wife three children, and servant, Miss Josefina Whitman, Mrs. Mary E. Finlay, Pedro Biscay, Jules P. Durege, Quintin Del Rio, F. F. Otamendi, E. Coffigny, Thomas Cunningham, J. T. Massino, Pedro Ferran, J. Ferran and wife, F. Romaquera, C. Bolivar, J. M. De Yriarte, F. Lozez y Gonzales, A. M. Gutierrez, A. Margaz y Lopez, Mrs. D. Garcia, three children, and servant, Santos S. Rubira, C. Guerendiain, J. Llorens, Juan Planas, R. A. Ohmstedt, G. B. Hasse, F. A. Bollman and wife, S. A. Busch, F. Balke, F. Bartholomai, John Timman, J Knouton, Wm. Hansen, J. Gossgreen, R. Froilsch, F. C. Speck, Theodore Sohrt, J. McCarthy, John Frenay.

From Nassau, N. P.—Hon. T. Darling and wife, Mrs. Dumaresq and two daughters, Capt. F. L. Matthews and wife, Mrs. Brice, son, and servant, Mrs. McDonald, M. Perez, wife, and daughter, W. R. Pyfinn and son, A. Mendive, Mrs. G. T. R. Kemp and two daughters, Rev. Wm. Jackson, Mrs. W. G. Rattary, daughter, and son, Mrs. Thos. Rattary, Mrs. Jones and daughter, E. N. Murphy and wife, George Larsen, G. A. Nichols, J. J. Erskine, Alfred West, Henry Dobbins, Samuel Wolley, Wm. Conroy, Louis Meshier, E. T. Brink, M. Phye, T. Bergland, John Benson, Vincent Core, John Vansen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:33 | Sun sets.....7:23 | Moon rises.3:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:44 | Gov. Island..7:33 | Hell Gate..8:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, May 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, via Queenstown F. W. J. Hurst; City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadier, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Earl of Lonsdale, (Br.,) Rogers, Havre, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Oceanic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Trimountain, Jones, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Constantia, (Norw.,) Talleckeen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Hitterov, (Norw.,) Waage, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Napoleon III., (Norw.,) Messel, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Torrey, Libby, Antwerp, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Donne Castle, (Br.,) McDermott, London, A. Baxter & Co.; G. W. Bosevelt, Hairiman, Guantanamo—James E. Ward & Co.; Seth, (Aust.,) Tognizza, Amsterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Enos, (Aust.,) Radmecich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Embla, (Nor.,) Larsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.; Nestor, (Norw.,) Laurin, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Ricardo, (Ital.,) Consigiuro, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Hansen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schr. Annie E., (Br.,) Pye, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Main, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen May 16 and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 500 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; May 21, lat. 49 47, lon. 18 06, passed ship Phœnix, of Hartlepool; same day, lat. 49 13, lon. 24 45, passed steam-ship Holsatia hence for Hamburg; 22d, passed the half of a poop, with skylight and rail, the stanchions of which were scraped; 23d, lat. 47 38, lon. 32 56, passed a Norwegian ship bound W., showing signal letters H V N B; 27th, lat. 43 54, lon. 48 07, passed bark Pudel, (Ger.,) bound W.; same day, lat. 43 47, lon. 48 27, passed a number of icebergs; 26th, lat. 42 16, lon. 56, passed a National steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 45 54, lon. 67 42, passed an English bark bound W., showing signal letters S J C G; same day, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 08, passed a Cunard steamer bound W., and in lat. 40 45, lon. 69 54, passed ship Colorado, (of Boston,) bound W.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow May 14 and Moville 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Maggie M., (of St. John, N. B.,) Chalmers, Matanzas 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Benjamin Rionda & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Mal, (Norw.,) Stoesen, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. May 10, lat. 44 41, lon. 49 22, during a thick fog, run into an iceberg, broke bowsprit, carried away the cutwater, figure-head, foretopmast, jibboom, with all the sails and rigging attached.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Ellis, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Roswell, (of Eastport,) Hurlbut, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Belle R. Halladay, King, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Orvetta, (of New-Haven,) Kirby, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to order—vessel to master.

Schr. G. W. Glover, Perry, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Joseph Fish, Hupper, Boothbay, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Musquash, N. S., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. E. Stanley, Maddocks, Thomaston, with lime to order.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Cousins, Lubec, with fish to order.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ellen Thompson, Bradford, Bangor, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. S. and B. Small, Sawyer, Shulee, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. M. C. Sproul, Adams, Bristol.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Mary Frances, Caine, Virginia.

Schr. Flora Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Vangilder, Virginia.

Schr. Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.

Schr. Dennis Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Raven, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ida and Anna, Cook, Lanesville, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Mayo Jones, Providence.

Schr. Brandywine, Fengar, Providence.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Phelps, Rockwell, Providence.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Providence.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Johnson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Thos. Morris, Dolliver, New-Haven.

Schr. Prairie Bird, Helmstern, New-Haven.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Lyme.

Schr. Kate Collahan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Price, New-London.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Congress, York, Gardiner, with lumber to Mowe, Coe & Benson.

Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. A. N. Parker, Dean, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Stevens, Fall River.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Somerset.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Somerset.

Schr. Emma and Ellen, Fox, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Sam. Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Knight, Vesey, Newport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Rafferty, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Richmond, for Richmond; barks Victoria, for Callao; Maria Adelaide, for Gibraltar; brig Mary E. Rowland, for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. Fred. Smith, for Barbados; Annie Freeman, for Green Turtle Cay; Lucy Clarke, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, from Havana, arr. at an early hour this A. M., reports: May 28, lat. 37 20, lon. 74 15, passed schr. Benj. Courtney, of Boston, bound N.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Arr. steamers Berlin, from Bremen; Geo. Appold, Boston; McClellan, Providence; Josephine Thomson, New-York; Martha Stevens, New-York; Florence Franklin, Philadelphia; brig Ennis, Havana; schrs. Lizzie Poor, Eleuthera; S. F. Miles, Eleuthera; E. T. Kemp, Nassau; Nellie, Charleston; Kate M. Hilton, Fall River; Western Star, Boston; Effie J. Simmons, Bowdoinham, Me.; Mary McFarland, Boston; Maggie A. Fisk, Boston.

Cld. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Providence; F. W. Brune, New-York; Wm. Whilden, Philadelphia; barks Mindona, Rio; Espi, Newry, Ireland; Rosa C., Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Dolphin, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Sasselo, Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders; Balestrino, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Ottavia, Cork or Falmouth for orders; schrs. Thos. J. Seward, Nassau; Katie J. Hoyt, New-Haven; Lottie, Boston; Pangusset, New-Haven; Sparkling Sea, Newport, R. I.; Jacob J. Houseman, New-York. Sld. steamer Wm. Kennedy, Providence.

BOSTON, May 29.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark Essex, from Zanzibar; schr. Georgia, from Monte Christo; J. M. Morales, from Cienfuegos; M. A. Coombs, from Pensacola; Sea Dog, from Brunswick, Ga.; Lena R. Storer, from Brunswick, Ga.

BOSTON, May 29.—Arr. steamer Nerus, from New-York; schr. Maggie Power, from Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, May 29.—Arr. schr. Sallie Coursey, Baltimore; schrs. Etiwan, New-York; Traveller, New-York.

Sld. schrs. Aldine, St. John, N. B., W. T. Green, Booth Bay, Me.; steamers Ashland, Philadelphia; Falcon, Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., May 29.—The steamer Illinois, for Liverpool, passed Henlopen last evening.

Passed in, steamer Aries, from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—Cld. steamers Juniata, Philadelphia, Mississippi, New-York; ships George Peabody, Liverpool, Usko, Cronstadt; brigs Vincenza, Cette.

Sld. from the Passes ships William Woodward, Upland, Advance; bark Shatemuc.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 29.—Passed up, ship Senator Iken, from Liverpool; revenue cutter Hamilton, from Boston; barks Partolus, from Leghorn; Rüsver, from Newcastle, Eng.; Charles Gumm, from Cardenas; Prinz Carl, from Cardiff; Marie, from Bremen; Josie Mildred, from Sagua; brigs Maurice, from Cardenas; Mechanic, from Matanzas; Charles Dennis and L. L. Chisbert, from Gardiner; schrs. Favorite, from Providence; Helen M. Waite, from Windsor, N. S.; James O. Shindler, from Marblehead; Oriole, from Boston; J. W. Drisko, from Bangor; Eliza Sawyer, from Brunswick; George, Agnes, and R. D. Bacon, from Boston; brig Marshall, (Dutch,) from Portland; steamer Centipede, from Boston; schrs. P. Boice, from Boston; Martha Innis, from Lynn; J. B. Austin, from Boston.

Passed down steamer James S. Green, for Richmond; brig Riche, for Laguayra; schrs. Carrie Wilson, for the Bahamas; W. A. Levering, Ida L. and Charles E. Raymond, for Boston; Sarah L. Simmons, for Fall River; bark Troy, for Cork.

The ship John Bartram, from Antwerp, remains at anchor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 28.—The steam-ship Arizona, from Panama, arr. here to-day, with 40 passengers and 970 tons of freight.

SAVANNAH, May 29.—Cld. schrs. J. B. Marshall, Baltimore; Addie Jordan, Damariscotta.

Sld. steam-ship Saragossa, Baltimore; brig Erie, Bull River, to load for Holmes' Hole; schrs. B. T. Crocker, Boston; John S. Lee, Fernandina.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, May 29.—The Allan steam-ship Nestorian, Capt. Watts, from Baltimore May 13, via St. John's, N. F., May 22, arr. to-day.

ANTWERP, May 29.—The steam-ship Switzerland, from New-York, May 16, has arr.

LONDON, May 29.—Sld. for the United States, Severo, Leonard, Knudsvig, and S. Suppisich.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst., Marc'a Day, Gold Hunter, Albina, Leta, Mizpah, and Fivlgia.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th inst., Wellington, Eutella, Dinapore, Peabody, Hercules, Helvetia, Phenix, Adeliza, Ahto, New-York, Ellida, Mary Blundell, Lex Huber, Anna Maria, and Jena.

Also arr. out from the United States, David Bugbee and American Eagle.

Arr. out from the United States on the 29th inst., Calypso, Pleiades, T. J. Southard, Christiania, Pete Dubrovacki, Sabine, Prof. Airy, and Rebecca.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels sailed hence to-day for New-York.

The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, Quebec May 19, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

CARDIFF, May 29.—The steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, from New-York May 17, arr. here this morning.

The steam-ship Glamorgan sld. hence for New-York the morning of the 27th.

HAMBURG, May 29.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Lessing sld. at 4 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

BERGEN, Norway, May 29.—Sld. steam-ship Kongsverre, Dannevig, London and New-York.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SUITS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
WHITE VESTS
OF
DUCK AND MARSEILLES.

VISITORS
TO
EUROPE

Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other Precious Stones, both set and unset, at our Paris house,

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun,

And also visit our Watch Manufactory, just completed, at

Place Cornavin, (near the railroad depot,)
Geneva, Switzerland.

Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled Swiss labor, we are enabled to produce Fine Watches at prices which warrant a preference over all others. Particular attention given to the production of complicated Watches, Repeaters, Timers, Chronographs &c.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
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No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris.
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Place Cornavin, (near the railroad depot,)
Geneva.
TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 29 Argyll st., Regent st. W., London.

A GREAT SUCCESS!
Our Worsted and Fancy Cassimere Spring Suits for Gentlemen.
PRICES $20 TO $35.
Cheap Suits $12. - - - - Cheap Suits $17.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

ZERO
REFRIGERATOR—with Water, Wine, and Milk Cooler. Best food and ice keeper in the world. Send for book.
Refrigerators repaired.
A. M. LESLEY,
NO. 224 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

GARDENER AND HELPER WANTED. ADDRESS Box No. 4,560 Post Office.

A CARD.

The generous support our new enterprise has received is beyond all precedent, and we take this method of tendering our thanks for the same. We are now thoroughly organized in every Department, and prepared to furnish Stylish Outfits, either ready-made or to order, much below usual rates.

Our Furnishing Department contains an unrivaled selection of the latest London and Paris styles.

JESSUP & CO.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
NO. 256 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
53,000
Now in use.
No other Musicial Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
Send for Price Lists.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 & 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR Have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and embraces all the most popular of prevailing styles for all occasions and occupations.

$10 SUITS, SUITS, $30
$15 SUITS, SUITS, $35
$20 SUITS, SUITS, $40
$25 SUITS, SUITS, $50

FREEMAN & BURR'S Extensive CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute ORDERS TO MEASURE at short notice and at MODERATE PRICES. ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality.

$5 SPRING OVERCOATS, $20
$10 SPRING OVERCOATS, $25
$15 SPRING OVERCOATS, $30

FREEMAN & BURR Have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages, which are made to measure when preferred.

$5 BOYS' SUITS, $20
$10 BOYS' SUITS, $22
$— BOYS' SUITS, $25
$15 BOYS' SUITS, $30

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

LINEN AND MOHAIR GARMENTS.
Alpaca Sacks, a Very Choice Stock.
Dusters and Ulsters in Great Variety.
Wash Vests singly or in thousands.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

OREGON.

THE STATE AND ITS METROPOLIS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO NORTHWARD—THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON COASTS—COLUMBIA RIVER—ASTORIA—PORTLAND AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 1, 1874.

There are two routes open from San Francisco to Oregon, one by sea and the other by rail and stage overland through Northern California. Each has many objects interesting to tourists and lovers of nature, but for the present occasion I shall sketch the former route, it being the pleasanter in the Spring. We left San Francisco at 9 A. M., aboard one of the Oregon Steam-ship Company's steamers, and after passing the Golden Gate the prow of our vessel was turned northward. We were then informed that, as we should keep in sight of the coast all the way up, we should be able to see the character of the country and note the great contrast between the coasts of Oregon and California.

The steamer was crowded with passengers, the greater portion of them being immigrants from the Western Atlantic States fleeing from the rigorous climate of their former homes to seek a more genial temperature on the shores of the Pacific. They belonged, generally, to the farming class. Not a few of them possessed a comfortable sum in thousands wherewith to purchase farms for themselves and for kindred in the East if the country suited them, while others had scarcely money enough to pay for a steerage passage. The latter class must suffer somewhat in a new country unless they are able and willing to work at any sort of labor that might present itself. The greater number of the passengers were impressed with the idea that Oregon was a land literally flowing with milk and honey; possessed of a climate akin to that of Paradise; that they had but to tickle the soil to reap an abundant harvest, and, as a consequence, they were in the highest state of hopeful anticipation.

The contrast between California and Oregon was plain to discern as soon as we reached the boundary of the latter, for the character of the scenery changed in every detail. The coast of the former is bold and undulating, comparatively free of trees, and deeply seamed and scarred by the action of water; while the Oregon coast is still bolder, and densely covered with gigantic forests of the coniferæ, which stretch miles upon miles until they are lost in the horizon, or are checked by the snowy pinnacles of the Cascade Range. The air also becomes more humid, the sunny atmosphere of California being superseded by the hazy one of Oregon. This haziness is not of that sort peculiar to the British Isles, but rather what might be called a shimmering atmosphere. It is one of the most marked climatic peculiarities of Oregon. On the morning of the third day we reached the Columbia River Bar, the terror of all the old skippers and the bugbear of many of the modern school who have not visited it. This most dangerous place had no terrors for our steamer, as she plunged boldly into the breakers, and headed up the noblest river of the Pacific States. To the right of us the waves lashed furiously against the rocky base of Cape Disappointment, and on the opposite side surged and roared as they tumbled in white, heavy masses on the sloping beach. This bar, we learn, is not by any means dangerous since a tug service has been established, for now the moment vessels heave in sight they are towed in, and therefore avoid any danger of running on sandspits.

On our way up we passed a few sand islands near the mouth, but, with these exceptions, there are no impediments to navigation for several miles. The mouth of the Columbia is guarded by two forts, one being situated on Cape Disappointment, at an altitude of some 200 feet above the sea, and the other at Point Adams, about seven miles further inland. Both mount some forty heavy guns, which completely command the channel.

After a run of fifteen miles we reached Astoria, the oldest settlement west of the Rocky Mountains, it having been established in April, 1811, by John Jacob Astor, after whom it is called. It is a pretty little town, or rather city, and is a favorite watering-place, as it is situated on a splendid harbor, and in the midst of fine rural scenery. It is quite a shipping mart, also, as all the foreign vessels that enter the Columbia stop here to complete cargo. Should this country advance as it seems destined to, Astoria must ere long occupy an important commercial position. During the war of 1812-13 this town was captured by the British sloop-of-war Raccoon, in December, 1813, and its name changed to Fort George. This gave Great Britain the entire control of the immense region lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and extending from California to Sitka; but on the close of the war the Treaty of Ghent specified that Fort George should be returned to the United States, so the Prince Regent issued an order to that effect to the North-western Fur Company, and they relinquished their prize, though with much chagrin; for it was their head-quarters on the Pacific coast.

After an hour's delay our steamer again turned her prow northward, and was soon winding among the channels of the river and churning up their tranquil waters. For one hundred miles we were surrounded by fir-clad mountains ranging from two to three thousand feet in height; and so primitive did they seem that one would intuitively expect to see issue from their coverts a body of painted savages. These, however, have long since disappeared, except a few demoralized remnants who have withstood the effects of the "whisky and morality" of our civilization. We passed a few villages where lumber is shipped, and many fishing stations where salmon are caught and prepared for exportation. The stations usually consist of a few small wooden buildings and a large one where the fish is prepared, and the inhabitants, with some exceptions, are confined to the moon-eyed Celestials engaged in canning and barreling the salmon. At the mouth of the Willamette, some twelve miles from Portland, we had a magnificent view of Mounts Hood, St. Helens, and Adams, three towering, snow-clad pinnacles that range from eleven to fourteen thousand feet in height. Their glistening purity is made more striking by the dense bluish-green forests of fir which clamber up to the line of perpetual snow. Where the Willamette empties into the Columbia the channel becomes quite narrow, as two or three islands are situated at the mouth of the former. These are covered with firs and foliaceous trees which grow in tropical luxuriance, and give them a lovely appearance in Spring when the shrubbery is in bloom. The passage between them is so narrow that we could jump from the steamer upon the land on either side.

PORTLAND.

The metropolis of Oregon was reached in the evening. This handsome city is situated on the Willamette River, twelve miles from its confluence with the Columbia, and is distant from the ocean about 127 miles. It is built on one of the trap ridges so numerous in this State, and slopes to the rear and upward to a range of low hills about a mile back from the river. The city does not show to advantage from the steamer, as its front is covered with wooden warehouses, many of them rather old, and some ancient hostelries anything but prepossessing. When we land, however, we find the entire scene transformed, for instead of wooden rookeries and muddy streets, we behold handsome blocks of brick stores and warehouses, and streets as clean and well paved as those of any city on the continent. Many of the buildings have well-founded pretensions to architectural beauty, for they are above all things devoid of that "ginger-bread" look so peculiar to many Western cities where it is essayed to make shadow answer for substance. Many of the private residences are built with excellent taste, and nearly all are surrounded by gardens in which flowers bloom throughout the year—their abundance being, of course, modified by the season. All the streets, except those allotted to commerce, are shaded by a species of maple, *(acer macrophyllum,)* the handsomest of its genus, and this gives the city a decidedly arboreal appearance, which is very pleasing. As a commercial mart, Portland holds the second rank on the Pacific coast, being next to San Francisco, though its population scarcely exceeds 12,000. It is estimated that over a million tons of freight are handled here every year, and a large portion of that is made up of wheat exported to foreign countries, principally to England and Ireland. Flour is shipped to the Sandwich Islands, South America, and the Oriental nations, and lumber and salmon everywhere. The annual exportation of salmon alone will reach in value about $1,000,000, yet that industry is still in its infancy. Were capital employed in this business it could be developed to any extent desired, as the quantity of salmon is unlimited; in fact, so abundant is this splendid fish that myriads of them die annually from exhaustion, and, on being washed ashore, furnish a feast, which lasts for several months, to the eagles, hawks, buzzards, fish-crows, and other animals fond of this delicacy. The lumber trade of this city could also be immensely increased were the proper persons to take hold of it. The shipment of wheat is in the hands of a few houses, principally English, though one or two American houses are also large shippers. This trade, which is almost doubling yearly, will soon be the most important commercial enterprise of the place, as all obstructions to navigation are now being removed by clearing out the bars in the rivers, and this will permit vessels of the heaviest draught to reach the city without much inconvenience. The exportation of wheat amounted to over $1,000,000 last year. The importance of the city from a commercial stand-point may be inferred from the fact that vessels are now plying between it and all the principal ports of Europe, South America, and the Orient, and that their number is constantly increasing. Its prosperity may also be deduced from the fact that its assessable property is valued at $11,000,000 for 1874, an increase of $2,000,000 in one year, notwithstanding the heavy loss by the great fire of August, 1873, which destroyed property exceeding in value $1,000,000. This fire swept away many blocks of buildings, but to-day their places, in all but a few instances, are supplied with structures double the value of those destroyed. An unsightly patch of charred timbers is met with yet in some places, but only enough to show the extent of the conflagration and the energy of the people.

In looking at Portland from another point of view we must give it credit for its numerous schools and churches, the moral tone of its inhabitants, and its total absence from anything like poverty. You see no poor people here, for all can find work at good wages, and the necessaries of life are very cheap—flour being only $5 per barrel and the best steak only ten cents per pound. The city has also another attraction in its beautiful surroundings. A park runs nearly through its entire length, and though as yet devoid of any attraction but trees, it promises well. From the hills in the rear a magnificent view of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers and the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range can be enjoyed, and from any of the streets, back of those along the river, Mounts Hood and St. Helen's can be seen any clear day, and so close by as to seem but a few miles off. From my room in the St. Charles Hotel I can enjoy the fine panorama presented by the river—which is decked with numerous rowing boats and tiny yachts—cultivated fields, near East Portland, in the midst of a heavy forest of fir, and in the background the snow-clad form of Mount Hood, its crest enveloped by heavy masses of fleecy cumulus clouds.

MERCHANDISE IN THE MAILS.

Mr. George S. Bangs, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has prepared an article dated Washington, May 16, 1874, containing a statement from seven of the largest Post Offices in the United States, giving the number of pieces and weight of each class of matter mailed at those offices for a period of thirty days, showing what it is that constitutes the bulk of the mails. This article is an answer to the charges made by the railroads that the mails were overloaded with merchandise which the Post Office Department forced them to carry for little or nothing, thus depriving them of the revenue they would derive if carried by express companies. It is also intended as an answer to the assertion made by the railroad companies that all newspapers should be excluded from the mails, being in reality freight. Mr. Bangs gives a summary of the assertions made by the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad and Mr. David A. Wells, as follows:

First—The mails are overloaded with articles of merchandise or freight.

Second—Periodicals and other printed matter should be excluded from the mails.

Third—The railroad companies receive no compensation from the Government for the transportation of this class or any other class of matter, and consequently are deprived of the revenue they would receive from the express companies if carried by them.

Fourth—The Post Office charges such low rates that the express companies cannot compete with it. (President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.)

Fifth—The Post Office charges extortionate rates ("ten times greater") for the same service. (Mr. David A. Wells, in his pamphlet.)

By a tabular statement giving the number of pieces and weight of matter of each class at the offices alluded to during the time mentioned, Mr. Bangs shows that, in every 100 pounds of mail forwarded, there is about 1 pound of bound books, 1 pound of merchandise, seeds, bulbs, &c., 12 pounds of transient newspapers, circulars, and the other articles besides those mentioned above which constitute the third class of mail matter, or about 14 pounds in all of this class. Seventy-seven pounds of second-class matter, or of periodicals sent to regular subscribers, and 9 pounds of letters or matter under letter-postage. This plainly shows that it is not merchandise that is overloading the mails, but it does show that printed matter constitutes 90 pounds in the 100, entailing upon the Post Office Department at least seventy-five per cent. of its expenses, while it yields about five per cent. of its revenue. The receipts from letter postage in the year ending June 30, 1873, was $20,324,817 50, against $1,072,998 19 from newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers—or from the latter was derived only $1 in every $20.

In answer to assertion number two in his summary, he says: "The principal object of the Post Office Department is presumed to be dissemination and interchange of intelligence. If this is so, why papers, magazines, books, and matter of this class do not come within its scope is difficult to understand. Nor is it to be presumed, for one moment, that any effort to exclude these from the mails would be successful. To number three he replies by showing that while the highest rates paid on first-class freight average but 10 2-10 cents, the minimum rate paid by the Post Office is 12 cents, and on some roads averages 15 cents per ton per mile. And to the conflicting assertions contained in numbers four and five he gives the following quotations: "The postage rates on books and samples of merchandise are 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, or 16 cents per pound; on other matter of the third class, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, or 8 cents per pound. These rates are for 100 or 1,000 miles, and at the same rates on 2 ounces or on 1 pound. Express companies charge from 50 to 80 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles carried, but will carry no package for less than 25 cents, no matter how small or short the distance."

Mr. Bangs concludes with a request that the press, who, with their various editions, take up 90 per cent. of the mail facilities, will give as wide a circulation of the fact as of the fiction.

ONE CHILD STABS ANOTHER.

A child's quarrel in Winona, Minn., on Friday afternoon last, ended in a serious stabbing of one boy by another. It appears from the account given by the *Republican* that several little children were playing together in a park at the time, and that a childish difficulty arose between a son of Mr. M. G. Norton, about four years old, and a son of Mr. R. C. Glover, of about the same age. During its continuance the little Glover boy went off and borrowed a jack-knife of some one, and coming back struck at the little Norton boy, the blade penetrating just above the heart and causing a profuse hemorrhage. The story that the children tell is that several of them wanted Bertie Glover to go away, but of course Bertie did not want to go, and they commenced to throw sticks and stones at him, and he threw sticks and stones at them. Finally he went off and borrowed the jack-knife, and came back at them. He first tried to hit Jessie Wilson, the little daughter of Attorney General Wilson, but she being older managed to run away from him, as did also Mr. Norton's older children and Mr. Sinclair's little girls, but Mattie being among the youngest—only four last February—was unable to run as fast as the rest, and so was caught up with, and received the blow. The other children helped him home, and his mother found his underclothing saturated with blood. On the arrival of physicians an examination of the wound showed that the blade had gone in to the depth of about three-quarters of an inch, and the wound is not considered dangerous. After using the knife, Bertie Glover went home. The little fellow was ignorant of the nature and danger of his act, and probably thought there was no more harm in it than in throwing stones. When told by his mother that he might have killed Mattie Norton, he asked: "What does that mean?"

ANOTHER FINANCIAL DISASTER IN PARIS.

Galignani states that on May 11 M. Lambquin, Commissary of Police, proceeded to the residence of M. Gauthier, Director of the Société des Usines à Gas Réunies, at No. 178 Rue Montmartre, and arrested him in virtue of a warrant granted by the law authorities. He then went to the seat of the society, Rue du 4 Septembre, and seized the books and numerous documents, and placed seals on several pieces of furniture. The safe contained a sum of 114,000 francs, obtained from a subscription for the mines of Aunitz, in the Aveyron, which, however, does not really exist. M. Gauthier, aged fifty-five, had been at the head of the company for ten years, and had also directed the Société du Moteur Lenoir. The charges against him are fictitious subscriptions, and absolute want of capital. Although the amount of the subscribed capital had not been paid up within the time required by the law he is said to have issued 32,000 bonds for the account of the company. Having managed to get the titles admitted to quotation at the Bourse, he is accused of having put in circulation a larger number than had been announced, and then speculated with the money.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Un. Tel...c. 72¾
600 do........ 72¾
1100 do........ 72⅞
300 do.......c. 72⅞
100 do......s3. 72⅞
600 do........ 73
100 do.......c. 73
300 Un. Pacific R..... 28
100 do........ 27⅞
100 do.......c. 27⅞
200 do........ 27⅞
400 do........ 28
200 do........ 28⅛
100 do......s3. 28⅛
400 do........ 28¼
200 do......s3. 28⅛
200 North-western R. 40¾
100 Pacific Mail...s5. 42¼
100 do........ 42¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 98
100 do........ 98⅛
100 Rock Island R...c. 97
400 do........ 96⅞
200 Lake Shore R...c. 74⅜
300 do........ 74½
100 do......b3. 74½
300 do........ 74⅜
400 do........ 74½
200 do........ 74⅝
600 do........ 74⅝
200 do......s3. 74⅝
100 do......b3. 74¾
100 Tol. & Wab. R... 37⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coupon............115⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'ty R......110½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex Coup...... 64
6,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex Coup...... 64
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 103½
1,000 do......104
2,000 C. & O. 1st ex C. 50
1,000 C. & N. W. C. 86
4,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bs. 83⅝
3,000 Erie 3d........ 96
1,000 Erie 5th....... 94
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s C. 79½
5,000 M. S. S. F..... 103
6,000 C. & T. n. bs.... 97½
10,000 Har. 1st 7s C. 103½
5,000 Cen. P. G. bs. 93⅜
5,000 do.... 93½
31,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 87
5,000 do.... 87⅛
2,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st...b. c. c. 81½
6,000 Ohio & M. Con. 90
7,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 91
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 89½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 95⅜
10,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 79¼
7 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 102
100 Adams Express..108¼
435 do......108
100 do.....b. c. 107¼
50 U. S. Express... 67
900 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 73⅛
600 do.......c. 73⅛
700 do........ 73
100 do......s3. 73
200 do.......c. 73
100 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. c. 42½
300 do........ 42½
100 do.......c. 42⅜
100 do........ 42½
20 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 98½
300 Erie Railway. b. c. 35⅝
5 Mich. Central.... 76¼
500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 74⅝
200 do......s3. 74⅝
100 Panama R........107½
100 do.......c. 107¾
200 Un. Pac....b. c. s3. 28⅛
400 do........ 28
200 do......s10. 27⅞
200 do......b30. 28
100 do.......c. 27⅞
200 do......b3. 28
300 do......b60. 28
500 do......s3. 28
100 do......b5. 28⅛
300 do........ 28⅛
100 do......b3. 28⅜
100 Ill. Cen. b. c. opg. 98½
200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 40¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 57¼
60 do........ 57
300 do........ 57¼
8 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 106⅜
100 do........ 106¾
50 Chic. & R. I....b. c. 96⅞
100 Chic., M. & St. P. b. c.......b30. 33⅞
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 53½
100 Chic. & Alt.....b. c. 102
100 Tol. & W....b. c. s3. 37⅛
200 do........ 37¼
100 do........ 37⅛
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 41
100 do........ 40¾
100 do........ 41
86 Del., Lack & W.. 109
200 do....b. c. c. 109
10 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 33½
70 do........ 33
100 Ohio & M..b. c. s3. 24¼
400 C., C. & I. C....b. c. 19¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union... 73
100 do.......c. 73
100 do......b3. 73⅛
400 do........ 73⅛
100 do.......c. 73⅛
500 do........ 73⅛
400 Pacific Mail... 42⅝
300 do.....s60. 42⅛
100 do......b3. 42¾
300 do........ 42¾
500 do........ 42⅞
200 do......b3. 42⅞
100 do.......c. 42⅞
400 Lake Shore...b3. 74⅜
1100 do........ 74¾
1300 do......b3. 74¾
400 Union Pacific..... 28⅛
100 Panama........ 107¾
200 do........ 107½
100 North-western... 40⅝
100 N. J. Central.... 106¾
400 Toledo & Wab...c. 37
200 do........ 37
300 do........ 37⅛
100 Bos. H. & Erie...c. 1¼
12 Del. Lack & W... 106
100 do........ 106⅛
100 Ohio & Miss..... 24¼
100 At. & Pac. P...b3. 16
100 do........ 16
50 Chic. & Alton... 102½
300 do........ 102¼
200 Pacific R. of Mo... 41

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'65. 118⅜
$2,500 U. S. 10-40 C. 114⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 N. Y. S. 7s B. L., reg....b. c. 110
11,000 do........ 110¼
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 92
21,000 Cen. P. G. B... 93½
5,000 Un. P. 1st M... 87¼
5,000 Un. P. 10s In.. 82
500 Tol. & W. 2d M. 83½
1,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st. 50
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 95⅝
49,000 C. & P. 3d. b. c. 100
3,000 Harlem 1st 7s Coup........ 103¾
5,000 Am. D. & Im. Co. 7s........ 100½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 81
30 Am. Express..... 63
20 Wells Fargo Ex... 76½
800 Western Un...b. c. 73⅛
100 do......s3. 73⅛
200 do......s3. 73
200 do........ 73
200 do.......c. 73
200 do........ 73⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 98¼
300 Erie Railway. b. c. 35⅝
300 Pacific M. b. c. b3. 43
100 do........ 43
400 do........ 42⅞
900 do........ 43
300 do......b3. 43
500 do........ 43
200 Un. Pacific.. b. c. 28⅛
100 do........ 28
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 97¼
600 L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3. 74¾
100 do......b4. 74⅝
400 do........ 74⅝
100 do......s3. 74¾
1100 do......s3. 74¾
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 37¼
100 do......b3. 37¼
100 do......s3. 37⅛
200 St. L. & I. M. b. c. 30
100 Chic. & Alt...b. c. 102
12 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 24¾
100 do........ 24⅜
300 do......b3. 24⅜
100 do........ 24½
200 do........ 24⅜
600 do........ 24½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300 Western Un...b3. 73⅛
900 do........ 73⅛
200 do........ 73
200 Pacific Mail... 43⅛
400 do........ 43
100 do......s3. 43
10 Erie Railway...... 36
1600 Lake Shore..b3. 74¾
200 do........ 74¾
100 St. Paul........ 33¾
100 do........ 33⅝
100 Tol. & Wab..... 37⅛
300 do........ 37

FRIDAY, May 29—P. M.

To-morrow, Decoration Day, will be observed as a close Holiday, legalized by the Legislature of New-York, and no business will be done in Wall Street or in the general markets.

As usual on the Eve of a Holiday, especially in a dull time of speculation, there is not much disposition to do business, and so, to-day, on the Stock Exchange the transactions are comparatively very light in amount, and show no considerable changes, either way, in prices from the closing figures of last night. At 3 o'clock this Afternoon the quotations are called steady, and the feeling in the market on the Share list a shade firmer than on Thursday night. The Gold Room was equally dull, and no encouragement to the speculation seems to be drawn from the exports now making to Europe and Havana. The sales of the day, 112¼@113⅜@112¼ ⅌ cent.

Closing Quotations—May 29.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¾	120⅞
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88½	$4 88½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98.	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	97⅛	97⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅜	43
St. Paul Common	33⅝	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53½	53½
Western Union	72¾	73
Union Pacific	28	28⅛
Lake Shore	74½	74⅝
Toledo and Wabash	37	37⅛
North-west	40½	40⅝
North-west Preferred	57¼	57½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109¼
Central of New-Jersey	106⅝	106¼
Panama	107¼	107¼
Erie	35½	35½
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24½

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $254,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed $122,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The total of the week paid out on Interest $934,000, and in redemption of Principal $416,000. The Customs receipts today $236,000, and for the week $1,745,000. The Specie engagements reported for the steamers sailing to-morrow include $800,000 in American Gold Coin.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct., reg., '81....120⅜
6 ⅌ ct., coup., '81....121⅞
5-20 reg., '62.......115½
5-20 coup., '62......115⅝
5-20 Called Bonds, '62.113½
5-20 reg., '64.......116⅝
5-20 coup., '64......117¼
5-20 reg., '65.......116⅞
5-20 coup., '65......118¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...120⅛
5-20 reg., '67.......119⅞
5-20 coup., '67......120¾
5-20 reg., '68.......119⅞
5-20 coup., '68......120½
10-40 reg.......114⅞
10-40 coup......114⅞
5s reg., '81.......115⅜
5s coup., '81......115⅜
6s currency, '95-9...117⅛

And the following for the State Stocks:

California 7s......112½
Connecticut 6s......103
Georgia 6s........ 75
Georgia 7s, n. bds... 89½
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 79
Georgia 7s, gold bds. 78
Indiana 5s......101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.100
Kentucky 6s......100
Michigan 6s, '78-79..101½
Michigan 6s, '83.....101½
Michigan 7s, '78.....100½
N. Y. R. Bounty L...110
N. Y. C. Bounty L...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...110
Car. 6s, old, J. J.... 20½
Car. 6s, A. & O.... 20½
Car. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J. 44
Car. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O. 44
Car. do. coup. off J. & J. 28
Car. 6s, do. off A. & O. 28
Ohio 6s, '75.......100
Ohio 6s, '81.......102½
Ohio 6s, '86.......106½
Rhode Island 6s.....102½
S. C. 6s.......... 25
S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 8
S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 17
S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 17
Tenn. 6s, old....... 82⅝
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c... 64
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 82⅝
Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s. 63⅝
Virginia 6s, old..... 30
Virginia 6s, n. bds... 34
Virginia 6s, d. bds... 11

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America......151
American Exchange.110½
Butchers' & Drovers'.126
Central National....101¾
Chatham......125
City......300
Commerce......122
Continental......100
Corn Exchange......122
Fourth National....105½
Gold Exchange....110¼
Irving......124
Manhattan......147½
Market......119
Mercantile......113
Merchants'......120
Merchants' Exch'ge.110
Nassau......104½
New-York......127
N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.. 85
Ninth National.....100
People's......145
Shoe & Leather.....155
State of New-York..106
Union......135

There was a brisk demand to-day for the Central Pacific First Mortgages, and the price went up to 93½ ⅌ cent. without inducing large offers. The demand is said to come from abroad, where the recent scare in these and other Bonds appears to be over. The Union Firsts also in demand at 87 ⅌ cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¼	102½
City 6s, new	104¾	104⅞
Camden and Amboy	124¾	125
Pennsylvania Central	94¾	95
Reading	112¾	113
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	87½	87¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	98

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

From Saward's Coal Trade Journal, May 27.

☞ THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, whose mines are located in the George's Creek region, Alleghany County, Md., figure on our tonnage reports as second in the rank of producers from this region. The extent of the property already developed as containing the fourteen-foot vein consists of Midlothian, of 250 acres, which they have been working about three years. The Big Vein, 215 acres, which they have but just opened out, (the leased lands being nearly worked out,) and the Koontz, 854 acres, being as fine a body of the fourteen feet as there is in the region this is only just proved, and to develop it a tramway two miles in length is being constructed, at a cost of $60,000, to be completed about the 15th of August. At present this company is sending out about 1,300 tons a day; and next year, when the Koontz is opened up, it alone is expected to give them 1,000 tons daily. To draw their cars from the Koontz to the C. and P. Railroad a locomotive engine, weighing twelve tons, has been contracted for with the National Works, of Connelsville, Penn. The properties of this company amount to a total of 3,721 acres, of which the above has been opened and proved. In 1873 the production was 285,146 tons, besides purchases from other companies of 60,000 tons; and to May 16, this year, they had done 75,765 tons. Their coal is sold to all the leading railway companies, steam-ships, and manufacturers on the Atlantic coast, being shipped in good order at either Georgetown, D. C., Alexandria, or Baltimore, and to supply the local trade in this vicinity they have wharves at Hoboken, N. J.

The following is interesting as showing the shipments from the mines of Cumberland coal from Jan. 1 to May 16, 1874:

	Tons.
Consolidated Coal Company	123,648.13
New Central Coal Company	75,675.01
George's Creek Coal and Iron Company	72,002.14
Maryland Coal Company	61,103.18
American Coal Company	60,013.10
Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company	57,059.03
Atlantic Coal Company	43,149.04
Franklin Coal Company	33,059.12
Swanton Coal Company	32,982.10
Borden Mining Company	29,049.00
Potomac Coal Company	25,336.00
George's Creek Mining Company	22,190.02
Piedmont Coal Company	21,025.08
Blæn Avon Coal Company	11,491.08

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	21	Resin, bbls.	874
Cotton, bales	476	Oil-cake, pks.	709
Copper, cakes	102	Cut-meats, pks.	718
Eggs, bbls.	2,476	Grease, pks.	13
Flour, bbls.	15,260	Lard, pks.	155
Wheat, bushels	66,900	Lard, kegs.	370
Corn, bushels	25,100	Stearine, pks.	130
Oats, bushels	31,300	Butter, pks.	3,430
Malt, bushels	1,325	Cheese, pks.	4,525
Beans, bbls.	106	Tallow, pks.	190
Corn-meal, bags	300	Pea-nuts, bags	733
Hemp, bales	33	Tobacco, hhds.	178
Hops, bales	35	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,339
Hides, bales	1,000	Whisky, bbls.	467
Leather, sides	6,060	Wool, bales	62

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Ricardo, for Cork—28,391 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Stella, for Belfast—2,855 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Annie Torry, for Antwerp—153 hhds. Tobacco, 30 bxs. Beef, 8,174 bushels Wheat, 850 tcs. Lard, 350 hhds. Tallow, 325 bbls. Flour, 25 bxs. Bacon, 8,298 bushels Rye, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark Pacific, for Amsterdam—30,180 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Enos, for Cork—25,639 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Seth, for Amsterdam—30,212 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer China, for Liverpool—20 tcs. Hams, 208 bales Cotton, 96 bales Leather, 32,034 bushels Wheat, 50 bales Hair, 72 hhds. Tobacco, 6 cases Tobacco.

By the ship Trimountain, for Bremen—8,250 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 275 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fri, for Queenstown—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Luigi Russo, for Bristol—28,004 bushels Wheat.

By the bark B. Savona, for Hartlepool—28,100 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Erna, for Antwerp—28,422 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Moses Day, for Cardenas—300 bags Rice, 750 bags Corn, 152 pks. Grease, 30 pks. Paper, 10 bxs. Tobacco, 1,000 bdls. Staves, 150 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Doune Castle, for London—387 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 187 pks. Sperm-oil, 250 cases Oysters, 3,100 bags Oil-cake, 2,080 sacks Oil-cake, 1,000 bales Oil-cake.

By the bark Napoleon III., for Rotterdam—42,490 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Hitters, for Amsterdam—2,725 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kong Sverre, for Queenstown—28,600 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Nestor, for Rotterdam—35,200 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Embla, for Antwerp—700 bbls. Residium, 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Constantine, for Rotterdam—23,592 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Earl of Lonsdale, for Havre—53,462 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—163 bbls. Fish Roes, 750 bales Hides, 153 bags Bark, 23,132 bushels Wheat, 20 bbls. Ashes, 52 pks. Bacon, 100 pks. Lard.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet since our last at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In a jobbing way, business has been fairly active, and prices have been comparatively well supported on seasonable styles of work, the offerings of which are on a less extensive scale. In the wholesale line there is very little movement at present, the season being about over. Some difficulty is noted in making collections; but, on the whole, there is a fair show of promptness in paying up. The distribution of stock through the auction-room is progressing with considerable vigor, but prices rule low in most instances.

BRICKS—A fair trade has been noted in the leading kinds, with prices ruling about steady. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ⅌ M.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request, with, Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—There has been rather more inquiry noted at firm rates. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been in quite limited request since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 28c.@33c.; Caracas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@8c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately sought after, with prices quoted ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. lower. Sales have been reported of 1,531 bags, by the Ontario, here, part at 17¼c., and 3,600 bags, by the Adelaide, at Baltimore, quoted as strictly good, at 18¼c., gold. The Traveler's cargo of 4,819 bags, at Hampton Roads, recently sold, was at 18c., gold. Other kinds quiet at about former figures. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@21c., gold; Java, 24c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been almost nominal for early delivery, on exceptionally light dealings. Sales confined to 71 bales to spinners, and 20 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported, opening at a reduction of 3-32c. ⅌ lb., but closing firmer than yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,300 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening and 11,500 bales to-day,) and 2,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17 11-16c.; July, 18¼c.@18 7-32c.; August, 18 11-16c.@18 23-32c.; September, 18⅜c.@18 7-16c.; October, 17⅞c.; November, 17 11-16c.@17¾c.; December, 17⅝c.@17¾c., The receipts at this port to-day were 476 bales including 257 bales from Norfolk and 219 bales ⅌ railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,754 bales, and for the week, 22,925 bales, against 24,323 bales last week, and since the first of September last 3,642,849 bales, against 3,399,042 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain 19,197 bales; to the Continent, —— bales. Stock in New-York, 130,239; Consolidated stock at the ports, 322,633 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17 7-16	17 7-16
Low Middling	17⅞	17¾	18	18
Middling	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
Good Middling	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

DYEWOODS—Have been offered sparingly, and have been in fair demand, with prices quoted firmer. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $19@$20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $17@$21 50, currency; Jamaica do. at $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold.

EGGS—Have been quoted about steady, with a moderately active demand noted within the range of $13c.@16½c. for ordinary to very choice, the main dealings at 14½c.@15½c. for good to strictly prime.

FISH—Trade has been moderately active, with prices quoted about steady; Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; do., in drums, at $4 75@$5 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14 50@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05@$1 20 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, for export and home use, but with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers. The offerings of most grades have been comparatively liberal. The sales since our last have been 12,100 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5, chiefly at $4 25@$4 65; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; very good to very fancy do., and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35@$6 50; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 4,100 bbls. shipping Extras within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 5 85
Extra State	6 10@ 7 75
Extra City	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Canada Flour continues dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in good request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 670 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been fairly active, within the range of $4 10@$4 50 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,350 bbls., chiefly Brandywine, part to arrive.

FRUIT—Trade has been generally slow at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 1,400 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 85@$2 90; 60 casks Turkey Prunes at 12¼c., and 740 bbls. Currants on private terms; quoted at 6¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively scarce and wanted for prompt delivery, mainly for export, though in part to meet maturing contracts for May delivery at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Winter Wheat inactive within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at $1 51@$1 53 for fair to very choice No. 1 Spring; $1 49@$1 51 for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do.; nearly all at $1 50 for prime boat-loads; $1 48@$1 48½ for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 46½@$1 48 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 40@$1 41½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 40@$1 52 for ungraded Spring; $1 55 for Red Western; and $1 70 for White State. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive next week, at $1 49; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-western, to arrive in a few days, at $1 48; 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., deliverable June 10, at $1 51; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota do., all June, at $1 51; and 10,000 bushels do., last half of June, at $1 50.... Corn has been moderately active, and quoted somewhat firmer early in the day, in view of the light arrivals, but closed tamely and rather heavily. Sales have been reported of 102,000 bushels at 79c.@82c. for ordinary to very choice old Mixed Western, closing at 80c.@81c. for good to strictly prime boat-loads; 78c.@81½c. for new do., closing at about 80c. for good average boat-loads; 80c.@83c. for Yellow Western, the latter an extreme for very choice.... Rye in good demand and very firm; 14,000 bushels State were reported sold at $1 12 for delivery by June 10, and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania, from store, at $1 12.... Barley quiet and nominal.... Barley-malt in demand at about steady rates; sales 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 80 ⅌ bushel, ninety days' credit.... Oats have been fairly active, but at a further reduction in prices, closing heavily; sales 76,500 bushels at 58c.@61c. for Mixed Western, closing at 59c. for average boat-loads, and 61c.@64½c. for White do.... Feed quiet within the range of $31@$36 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive, with Bags quoted at 12c.@12¼c. Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, with good to choice shipping stock quoted about steady at $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Dull at old figures; 1,000 bales Jute Butts sold at 2¼c., currency, ninety days' credit.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at previous prices; sales, 1,800 Montevideo Seconds, 200 Dry Texas, and 200 Country Slaughters, on private terms.

HOPS—Meet with a fair, though not active, inquiry at generally firm prices. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 123 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 20,714 bales, against 22,490 bales same time last year, and the imports of Foreign for the week, 23 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,338 bales, against 20,678 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks that "prices, however, are kept in check by the absence of any speculative demand, and by the small inquiry from brewers. The larger brewers still complain of dull business, and decline to lay in any more Hops until they can dispose of the large quantity of beer they have on hand; while the weather continues cool, as now, they do not look for much improvement. The country markets are reported somewhat stronger: as high as 31c. is said to have been offered this week for choice samples in the Schoharie Valley."

LEATHER—For the more desirable grades of Sole a fair inquiry is noted at steady rates, the offerings of such qualities being moderate. Of the poorer grades slow sales are reported, and the comparatively liberal arrivals have added to the available supply of these descriptions, giving buyers the advantage as to values. The export movement is moderate. Morocco is quiet at former rates. Upper Leather and Harness stock are in slack request within the previous range, the market showing rather less firmness for anything short of the best qualities. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ⅌ lb.... Crop slaughter thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ⅌ lb.... Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been offered at easier prices leading to a light business with manufacturers; sales have been reported of 200,000 lbs. at 24½c.@24⅝c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... Pig-iron has been difficult to sell as weak prices; sales have been reported of 300 tons Scrap at $40, deliverable at the East, and 300 tons No. 1 American Pig at $32. Coltness quoted at $39; Glengarnock, $36 50@$37; Langloan, $37; Carnbroe, $35 50@$36; Eglinton, $34@$35. American Pig quoted at $32@$34; No. 2 do., $30@$32; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $55, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scrap at $38 50, from store.... Pig-lead has been very quiet, with foreign at 6⅜c.@6½c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $5 62½@$5 75, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c.... Spelter has been slow of sale at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been dull; sales have included 4 tons Refined at 22¼c.; the closing prices at 24c., gold, for Straits; 21½c., do., for English; 26¼c.@26½c. for Banca; 22¼c. for Refined English; Tin plates have been inactive and have been quoted unchanged; sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Charcoal plates at $10 62½, gold; I. C. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8. Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold.... Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted weak for foreign on a restricted inquiry from refiners as well as on trade account. The offerings have been rather more liberal. Sales have been made of a cargo of 377 hhds. and 30 tcs. Cienfuegos, chiefly tart, on the basis of 40c. for 50 test; 38 hhds. do. at 38c.; a cargo of 236 hhds., 35 tcs. and 33 bbls. Trinidad, P. S., on private terms; 202 hhds. and 22 tcs. Cienfuegos at 42c., for about 56 test; and 100 hhds. Porto Rico, for trade purposes, on private terms. Of the recent arrivals, a cargo of 573 hhds., 36 tcs., and 38 bbls. Cardenas, sold previous to arrival for refinery, on private terms; another of 453 hhds. and 39 tcs. do., and another of 546 hhds. and 50 tcs. Matanzas, were imported by refiners; a cargo of 424 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cienfuegos, and another of 271 hhds. Sugar not yet reported marketed. A cargo of 384 hhds. and 21 tcs. Port Spain is represented as being marketed, in lots, to the trade. A few small invoices, of recent receipt, have not yet been sold. Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 39c.@40c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@46c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 30c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 46c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—Have been generally in quite moderate demand, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 80@$4; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 75; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 50; 3d. fine, $6@$6 25; 2d., $6 75@$7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 25; Finishing stock, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active and quoted firmer. Sales, 1,900 bbls. Strained at $2 80@$2 85; 500 bbls. No. 2 at $2 85; 1,000 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$3 87½, and $4 50@$5 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Of Tar, 138 bbls. Washington sold at $2 37½ ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine less active but firm, with Merchantable quoted at 39c.@39½c. Sales, 220 bbls. at 41c. for shipping and New-York pks., and 39c. for Merchantable.

OILS—There has not been much animation in any description; values quoted weak in most instances. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 56@$1 58; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 85; Bleached, $1 75@$1 90; Lard-oil at 77½c.@87½c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 39c.@40c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do. at 60c.@62½c.; White do. at 65c.@72½c.; Palm-oil 7¾c.@8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand at 5½c., in bulk, and 9¾c., in shipping order; sales equal 2,000 bbls., in bulk, June delivery, at 5½c.; 1,000 bbls., first half of July, at 5¾c.... Refined quiet at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; sales, 5,000 bbls., first half of June, at 13¼c. At Philadelphia early deliveries quoted at 13⅛c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 18¼c.@19c., on a limited trade.... Naphtha, 7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and quoted dearer, with sales reported of 450 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 55@$17 62½; and small lots of Western Prime Mess within the range of $15 75@$16 25; and Extra Prime at $14 75@$15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,750 bbls., June options, at $17 50@$17 55, closing at $17 55; 500 bbls., buyer's option June, at $17 75; 1,500 bbls., July options, at $17 75, and 1,250 bbls., August, at $17 95@$18.... Dressed Hogs quoted steady at 7⅝c.@7⅝c. for City, on a fair inquiry. Cut-meats firm and wanted; sales, 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 9¼c.; sundry lots of other City bulk stock at steady rates, and 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, at the West, on private terms, quoted here nominally at 7½c.... Bacon rather dull and City Cured lower. Sales, 450 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 10c., the closing price, and 125 bxs. Short Clear at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.... Lard has been less active, opening rather weak, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 11⅛c.@11 3-16c. for the best samples; 175 tcs. City do. at 10⅞c., and 1,250 tcs. Refined at 11¼c.@11⅜c., for the Continent. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,250 tcs., June options, at 11 1-16c.@11⅛c., closing at 11 3-16c.; 2,250 tcs., July, at 11¼c.@11⅜c., closing at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c., and 2,250 tcs., August, at 11 7-16c.@11½c., closing at 11½c.@11 9-16c.... Beef quiet at unchanged rates; sales, 90 bbls.... Butter and Cheese essentially unchanged.

RICE—Has been in request in a jobbing way, at about previous rates, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7@$7 12½, free, and $3 20@$3 40, gold, in bond, and at Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been in slack demand, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c.; and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been generally quoted a shade firmer, on moderate offerings, but have not been active. Sales, to-day, 710 hhds. and 283 bxs., including 322 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 300 hhds. refining Cuba on the basis of current rates; 47 hhds. about good refining do. at 7⅞c., and 41 hhds. and 283 bxs. Molasses stock at 7 7-16c. And, last evening, equal to 288 hhds. Jamaica at 7⅝c.; 104 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7¾c., and 170 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair Refining, 7 11-16c.; good do., 7 15-16c.; prime do., 8 1-16c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7½c. Refined Sugars are in good request at somewhat firmer rates, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9½c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 180,000 lbs., at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for good to prime; market steady.... Stearine quiet; prime Western, in tierces, quoted at 12¼c.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade; Sales, 1,200 half-chests Green, and 3,500 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in more active demand, and quoted firm; sales have been reported of 500 hhds. at 4½c.@11½c. Seed Leaf has been sparingly dealt in, with prices unchanged; sales have been reported of 150 cases crop 1873, Connecticut Wrappers, 32c.; 100 cases sundry lots, 5c.@10c.; and by auction, 85 cases State, at 7¾c.@8½c.; 98 cases Connecticut, 6¾c.@14¾c.; and 97 cases Pennsylvania, at 7¼c.@12c. Of Havana, sales have been reported of 300 bales, at 80c.@$1.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c., closing firmly at 99c. ⅌ gallon, showing a further rise.

WOOL—Has been offered reservedly, in most lines, and quoted strong in price, checking business, though a good demand has been noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,000 lbs. new Texas on private terms; 2,000 lbs. new Texas at 35c.; 4,000 lbs. new Texas at 31½c.; 3,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.; 9,000 lbs. scoured Texas on private terms; 26,000 lbs. Spring California at 32c.; 10,000 lbs. do. do., 30 bales do. do., on private terms; 15,000 lbs. Fall do. at 24½c.; 17,000 lbs. free Georgia, on private terms; 1,000 lbs. slightly burry do. at 30c.; 5,000 lbs. Scoured at 68c.; 1,000 lbs. Unwashed, new, Virginia, at 43c.; 6,000 lbs. Ohio Fleeces at 52c.; 3,000 lbs. Michigan do. at 52c.; 3,000 lbs. Unwashed at 37c.; 2,000 lbs. Domestic Noils, on private terms; 2,000 lbs. Heavy Fleeces at 42c.; 50 bales Port Philip at 53c.; 80 bales Port Philip at 54c. ⅌ lb.; 20,000 lbs. Australian, on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. Grain room has been offered less freely, and has been quoted firm on a moderate movement, the business having been checked, in part, by the limited arrivals of Wheat and Corn. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in fair request at firm rates. In other lines there was not much animation.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; 50 pks. Tobacco at 30s.; and, by steam, 210 bxs. Bacon, part at 40s. ⅌ ton, with Grain room quoted at 11d.@11½d. ⅌ bushel. The boat-load of Corn reported in our last, for prompt shipment, at 10d. ⅌ bushel, should have been for Glasgow. It happens, however, that the room which was supposed by the shipper to have been secured at this rate had been previously disposed of at 10½d. ⅌ bushel.... For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl. Also, a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl., and 1,200 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, (through freight,) at 13d. ⅌ bushel.... For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 12¾d. ⅌ bushel.... For Bristol Channel, an Italian bark, 415 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and £10 gratuity.... For Cork and orders, a British bark, 346 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., and an Italian bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., short lay days, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 3,500 Staves on private terms; also, an American ship, 1,015 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. And an Italian bark, 618 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., with option of Havre, or 7s. 4½d. to Rotterdam; another, 505 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., same terms; a Norwegian bark, 560 tons, hence, with 3,800 quarters do. at 7s. 6d., with option of Rotterdam and £10 gratuity.... For Havre, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at $10, gold, ⅌ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ⅌ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 280 bales and 92 cs. Tobacco and 50 cs. Sardines at 30s.... For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 359 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl.... For the German Baltic, a German bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Cronstadt, a Norwegian ship, 791 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.... For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 593 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 473 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. and 5,000 cases Petroleum at 5s. 6d. and 27½c.... For Leghorn a British bark, 341 tons, hence, with about 2,150 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d.; a British brig, 338 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. do. at 5s. 9d., privilege of some cases at 29c.... For Trieste, an Italian brig, 305 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ⅌ bbl. and £10 gratuity.... For Cienfuegos and back to New-York, an American schooner, 178 tons, at $2,400.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 29, 1874.

Trade was firm, but small, on yesterday and to-day in Beeves of good quality, but poor quality Spanish Cattle were slow of sale; prices ranged from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 to 7¾ cwt., on 56 to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows slow, without any change in rates. Veals scarce. Calves slow, from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb. Spring Lambs dull, from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Sheep very slow, from 4¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed still continue weak, from 7⅜c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 142 Texan Steers, corn-fed by selves in Illinois, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ cwt., strong; 151 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 13 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt held on sale for same firm 14 choice Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold for same firm 50 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 140 Sheep, weight 9,630 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 1,850 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 13,470 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 141 Sheep, weight 11,370 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 79 Sheep, weight 6,260 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 19,100 lbs., at 6⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 122 Sheep, weight 10,700 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 5 cars of Sheep, all including those sold being shorn Ohios.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 454 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 42,160 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 227 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 20,850 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 227 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 21,670 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 53 Sheep, weight 4,675 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,550 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,480 lbs., at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,190 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; 76 Butter-milk fed Calves, weight 11,070 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 170 Calves, weight 22,630 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Calves, weight 1,030 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 175 Calves, weight 23,380 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 54 Calves, weight 6,630 lbs., at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Calves, weight 2,560 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.

The market for dressed Meats, as quoted from City slaughter-houses, continues dull on a small trade at our last quotations, the warm weather being a serious drawback to large sales.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Harsimus Cove—1,389 Beeves, 2,936 Sheep, 2,071 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals on this Forenoon at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—2,493 Hogs, 441 Sheep, 111 Calves.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—3,281 Sheep and Lambs, 458 Calves, 1 Bull.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Cattle—Receipts today, 731 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,673 head, or 569 cars, against 576 cars for the same time last week. There were no sales. All the Cattle remaining unsold were shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,000 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week; only one sale reported, and that to an outsider at above market prices; more favorable reports from the Eastern markets caused all the Sheep held over in the yards to be shipped East in first hands. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 17,000 head for the same time last week; the bulk of the fresh arrivals was through consignments; there was not sufficient good stock in the pens to supply the demands, and poor stuff was neglected; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6 12½.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—The Cattle market opened with a good supply, and fully ¼c. ⅌ lb. advance in prices on heavy and choice Steers, and ⅛c. on medium; the highest price realized was 7c. Texas and Cherokee sold up to $6 37½, and down to $6 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.; the market ruled strong. The market for Milch Cows was quiet. Veal Calves were dull, with large supply of common; sales at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb., and $2@$4 ⅌ head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 38 car loads, being 5 in excess of last week; the market was tame and quotably ¼c.@½c. off on all grades. Sheep—Shorn, 4½c.@5, for common to fair; 5c.@6c. for fair to good, and 7c.@7¼c. for extra; Unshorn, common to fair, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7¼c.@7¾c. Lambs, 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,554 bales; gross receipts, 1,902 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; last evening, 3,200 bales; stock, 96,742 bales; weekly net receipts, 8,179 bales; gross receipts, 8,887 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,407 bales; coastwise, 6,198 bales; sales, 13,000 bales.

MOBILE, May 29.—Cotton firm; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 122 bales; exports, coastwise, 353 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 18,867 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,192 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,838 bales; coastwise, 737 bales; sales, 3,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅜c.; Low Middling, 17c.; good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; net receipts, 295 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 11,642 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,383 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,302 bales; sales, 1,250 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 29.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 228 bales; gross, 228 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 7,546 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,426 bales; gross, 1,495 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,467 bales; coastwise, 1,512 bales; sales, 779 bales.

GALVESTON, May 29.—Cotton—No demand; nominally unchanged; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 114 bales; stock, 14,794 bales; weekly net receipts, 1,280 bales; exports coastwise, 1,033 bales; sales, 390 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 29—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 93⅜@93½; for the account, 93½. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜@93½; for the account, 93½@93⅝.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼ ⅌ cent., which is ¼ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for the account, 93½@93⅝. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £91,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 70c.

5 P. M.—Consols for account, 93¼@93⅜ ex interest for the new account. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 36,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 854,000 bales, including 476,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 104,000 bales, including 58,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 44,000 quarters, including 41,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American. The stock afloat is 567,000 bales, including 196,000 American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat 12s. 7d.@12s. 11d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 12s. 10d.@13s. for Club do., and 11s.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring. Corn 36s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Bacon 46s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. 8d.@12s. 11d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 12s.@12s. 5d. for Red Winter.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, May 29, Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, £28@£28 03s. ⅌ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 3d.@29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 29.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Wool firmer and higher; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 57c.@58c.; do. X, 57c.@57½c.; do. medium, 57c.@58c.; do. coarse, 45c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50c.@53c.; medium, 54c.@56c.; coarse, 45c.@50c.; combing, washed, 62c.@70c.; combing, unwashed, 40c.@43c.; Canada combing, 60c.@63c.; fine unwashed, 35c.@38c.; coarse and medium washed, 35c.@38c.; tub washed, 53c.@57c.; Colorado washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado unwashed, 20c.@23c.; extra and Merino pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 45c.@47½c.; Texas, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; California, coarse, 28c.@33c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Butter steady; sales of Park and Bradford Counties at 28c.@30c.; Western choice, 24c.@26c.; fair to good Western, 15c.@22c. Cheese—Sales of New-York State at 15½c.@16½c.; Western Reserve, choice, 14c.@15c.; half skims, 10c.@11c.; skims, 5c.@10c. Eggs—Sales of Pennsylvania at 18c.@19c.; Western, 16c.@17c. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at 37½c. Flour dull and weak at $4 50@$5 25 for Superfine; $5 62½@$6 25 for Extras; $6 25@$7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family Extra; $7 25@$8 for State, Indiana, and Ohio do.; $8 12½@$10 25 for high grades. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 53 for Red; $1 62@$1 65 for Amber; $1 65@$1 70 for White. Rye steady at 98c. Corn steady at 83c.@84c. for Yellow; 82c. for Mixed. Oats active at 66c. for White; 62c.@63c. for Mixed. Coffee firmer at 16¾c.@21c., in gold, for Rio; 19c.@19½c. for Laguayra; 22c. for Maracaibo. Sugar steady; sales of Low and fair Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. Molasses—A cargo of Cuba sold at 41c. for fifty test. Petroleum quiet at 13c. for Refined, May; 13c.@13¼c., June. Whisky held at 99c.@$1 for Western.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 29.—Flour dull and heavy at unchanged prices. Wheat weak and lower; sales of choice White at $1 65; fair to prime White, $1 50@$1 60; choice Amber, $1 65@$1 67; good to prime Red, $1 55@$1 60; common to fair do., $1 35@$1 50; Pennsylvania Red, $1 57@$1 59; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 35@$1 45; Western Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Corn—Southern White active and buoyant at 95c.@98c.; Southern Yellow dull and lower at 80c.; Western Mixed, weaker at 80c.@81c. for Old; 79c. for New. Oats dull at 64c.@70c. for Southern; 62c.@63c. for Western Mixed; 64c.@65c. for White Western. Rye quiet, but firm, at $1 10@$1 12. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork sold at $18. Bulk Meats sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon sold at 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard—Sales of Refined at 12c. Butter—Western in fair demand at 24c.@26c. for choice. Coffee firmer; more inquiry; sales of fair to prime Rio cargoes at 17½c.@20c. Whisky—Only a limited jobbing demand; sales, $1.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 21½; No. 2 do., $1 16¼, cash, June, or July; No. 3 do., $1 13¼@$1 14; Rejected, $1 04½. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing dull; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 55c., cash; 54¾c.@54⅞c., June; 55½c., July; High Mixed, 56c. Oats dull and lower at 43½c. for No. 2, cash; 43c., June; 43¼c., July. Rye dull and lower at 90c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 45 for No. 2 Spring; 95c. for No. 3 do. Whisky steady at 94½c. Pork steady at $17 15, cash or June; $17 25, July. Lard quiet and unchanged at $10 60 cash, or June; $10 85 July; Bulk Meats in good demand at 6½c. for Shoulders, loose; 6¾c. packed, spot; short Clear Middles 9¾c., packed. Freights higher; Corn, to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat to do., 5½c.; Corn, to Kingston, 9½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 247,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats and 5,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 243,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye and 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—9,850 bbls. Flour, 477,811 bushels Wheat, 546,062 bushels Corn, 111,481 bushels Oats, 1,918 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—187,988 bushels Wheat, 97,900 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—56,100 bushels Wheat, 90,500 bushels Corn, 42,400 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bushels on the following range: Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; sales of Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 31; quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 37@$1 39; do. No. 2 do., $1 35; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 31; Port Washington do., $1 43; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 70. Corn declining and dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 67c.; 1,000 bushels at 68c.@69c. Oats lower; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 55c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Flour quiet and weak; small business; Spring lower and in good demand at $1 12@$1 13 for No. 2; Fall steady at $1 25 for No. 3 Red. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower at 56½c.@58½c. for No. 2 mixed, on track. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower at 46½c. for No. 2, on track. Rye dull and lower at 93c.@95c. Whisky steady at 95c. Provisions nominal, only a small order trade. Hogs lower at $4 50@$4 80 for Light; $5@$5 35 for Bacon; $5 40@$5 60 for Heavy. Cattle in good demand for best grades; prices unchanged; sales of common to choice Texans at $2 50@$5 50; Native Cows and Heifers $2@$5; prime to choice Steers $5@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 29.—Flour steady; sales 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White Winter, $9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand, partly speculative; sales 7,800 bushels prime White Canada on private terms; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. Corn dull and lower; sales 1,200 bushels Western Mixed and Yellow at 74c.@76c. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted; $1 60 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Lake Receipts—1,617,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—30,400 bushels Wheat, 1,742,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, May 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47½; Amber Michigan, $1 36, cash and June; $1 39 July; No. 1 Red, $1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 34, cash; $1 22½ July; No. 3 Red, $1 26; Rejected, $1 02@$1 03. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 62½c., cash and June; 63½c. July; 64½c. August; Low Mixed, 60½c., spot; 61c. June; no grade 60c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c. for No. 1, spot. Freights steady: to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—26,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 24; No. 2, $1 20¾, spot; $1 20⅜, June; $1 20¼, July. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 55¼c. Rye dull and a shade lower at 94c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 55; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $17 25@$17 50. Hams, in pickle, firm at 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; boxed Middles, 9¼c.@9¾c. Lard firm at 10¾c.@11¼c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 182,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 176,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 25@$1 27. Corn dull; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats dull at 48c.@57c. Rye quiet and weak; sales at $1 18. Barley dull and nominal. Butter unchanged. Pork in fair demand and firm at $17 75. Lard quiet; Summer Steam, 10⅛c.@10¼c., loose. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c. buyer June; 6⅝c. spot, in settlement; Clear Rib Sides, 9c. at country points; 9¼c. here, in settlement; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky strong at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 80c.@84c. Oats unchanged and quiet at 62c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 15. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon, Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 10½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats, Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12¼c.@12¾c. Whisky, sales at 94c.

DETROIT, May 29.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower at $1 59@$1 60 for extra; $1 50 for No. 1 White. Corn dull and lower at 63c.@65c. Oats dull and declining at 50c. Freights to Oswego 5½c.@6c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, May 29.—Wheat firmer; nominally better; No. 1 Red, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 26. Corn dull and declining; at 67c. for High Mixed, 66c. for Low do. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and steady at 11c. for Standard White in car lots, 14c. for State test.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping; Yellow Mixed, 75c.@77c.; White, 87c. Oats dull and unsettled at 58c.@62c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Wheat—Market weak. Rye quiet. Corn dull at 82c.@84c. for Western Mixed. Oats dull at easier prices; sales were made on private terms.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—A TERRIBLE STORY.

A correspondent, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Zanzibar on March 28, says:

"The Daphne has just arrived from Madagascar, having had the good luck to capture the finest prize that has been made for several years. It appears that on March 13, while cruising in the vicinity of Cape St. Andrew, she sighted a dhow standing in for the land, and after an exciting chase of more than three hours, she succeeded in bringing her to, but not until eight or ten shots had been fired, the last two of which struck the water within a few feet of her. She proved to be a large dhow of upward of 200 tons, and at the time of capture had 230 slaves and forty others, consisting of the guard, crew, and slave-owners, on board. She had sailed from a town within twenty miles of Mozambique eight days previously, and, having lost thirty slaves on the passage, she must have had no less than 300 souls on board at the time of her departure. It is easy to see that, though a large dhow, the crowding must have been terrible, and in consequence the sufferings of the wretched victims indescribable. It is said that papers found in the dhow clearly prove that the slaves were destined for Nos Beh, where, under the designation of 'engagés,' they would be employed by the French sugar planters on that 'almost-the-latest French annexation,' and learn not only the meaning but the beauty of the legend, 'Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.'

Another Zanzibar correspondent, writing to the same paper on the 2d of April, sends an account of this capture, which only differs from the foregoing in a few minor points. He goes on to say:

But what seems so extraordinary is that, after making so fine a seizure, she did not at once proceed to Seychelles and land the poor emaciated wretches, where everything is always in readiness for their reception; moreover, from the place of capture to the Seychelles was only five days' run in the south-east trade, with fine weather all the way. I have it on good authority that, had this course been adopted not more than five slaves would have died. Instead of this, notwithstanding that it was notoriously the bad weather season; the Daphne first of all went to Mozambique and had bad weather all the way, but still only one slave was lost. Then from Mozambique she returned to Madagascar, and on the way encountered a cyclone. The result may be guessed; more than 200 slaves, naked, weak, ill, unused to the sea, were forced to rough it out on the upper deck through the storm and pitiless rain. I would willingly draw a veil over the rest of this sad story, but publicity is the only safeguard against such a mistake being allowed to take place a second time. I have tried to get at the exact number, but have not been quite successful. However, I am on the right side when I tell you that one-tenth of the whole were dead within four days of the cyclone—they at any rate have been emancipated. Twenty have died since that; so I fancy the survivors would tell a strange story of capture and recapture if ever they returned to their native country.

FOOD FISHES OF AMERICA.

HOW THEY ARE CAUGHT ON OUR COASTS, LAKES, AND RIVERS.

It is stated by competent authorities that the methods by which fish are captured in the United States are superior to those in use in all other countries. This, of course, applies to what may be called industrial fishing as distinct from fishing as a mere pastime. As a branch of American industry, fishing is so varied in its nature, has so wide a field for its development, extending along our great sea-border, noble rivers, and vast lakes, that the ingenuity of the whole continent may be said to have been exerted toward the invention of effective apparatus. Hence the number and variety of our methods of catching fish, which vary not only according to the species of the fish, but in conformity to the climate, the water, the nature of the bottom, and, most important of all, the demand of the markets and the amount of competition in the trade. In fact so complete and ingenious are the modes of catching fish, as shown in a previous article in THE TIMES, that many portions of the coast and lake fisheries are being seriously injured, and even exhausted, the only remedy for which is the suppression of one kind of apparatus, and the temporary suspension of others. Mr. Spencer F. Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to whose scientific labors the public is indebted for a vast amount of valuable information on a very important subject, in his recently completed voluminous report, devotes considerable space to the apparatus used in capturing fish on the sea-coast and lakes of the United States. The sketch we present of this skillful trade, now almost raised into an art, is necessarily limited by space, and only includes some of the most important and least familiar kinds of apparatus.

At the present day, the principal methods of catching fish throughout the country are by lines, armed with hooks, and by traps and weirs. Line fishing varies according to the nature of the fish, but the diversity in the construction of traps, weirs, and pounds, is almost endless, depending very much upon the exposure, the nature of the bottom, the depth of water, the currents, and the kind of fish to be taken. Simpler devices such as spears, harpoons, the bow and arrow, poisoning, and explosive compounds are still in use, but with the exception of the last named, are ancient contrivances, and are being replaced by apparatus better adapted to the wholesale destruction of fish.

PRIMITIVE DEVICES.

These primitive devices are mostly the invention of the Indians, and are still practiced by them in various parts of the country. On the north-east coasts of Maine, and along the shores of New-Brunswick they are in use both by Indians and white men. Spearing is essentially an Indian contrivance, and is used principally in taking salmon, being little adapted to other fish. Catching salmon by this method is, however, a very tedious proceeding, and is rarely practiced by white men except as an exciting sport. The bow and arrow are extensively employed by the Indians in the West, and also by both Indians and Esquimaux on the north-west coast of America. Poisoning fish is another ancient practice still pursued by the Indians. Berries of the *cocculus indicus*, or some other stupifying drug are intimately mixed with bait and thrown into the water. The fish eating this become narcotized and float to the surface, where they are taken. This method is, of course, only available in very still water, such as small lakes, mill-ponds, &c. Harpooning sword-fish is extensively practiced off the coast of New-England, and is the most interesting and ingenious of the many devices known for the capture of this fish. The harpoon consists of a barb with pointed ears fastened to one end of a rope of several hundred feet in length, to the other end of which is attached an empty, well-bunged barrel, to serve as a buoy. The end of a long handle carries a pointed iron stem, over which the socket of the harpoon-head referred to, usually called the lily-iron, is slipped. The fisherman stations himself at the end of the bowsprit of a small sloop or schooner, supported by a sort of iron frame, and when a sword-fish is seen resting idly upon the water, the boat is steered directly toward it, so as, if possible, to bring the harpooner immediately over the fish, when the weapon is driven down with great force into the back of the neck. If the lily-iron is fastened in the flesh it slips from the stem of the handle, which is pulled out as the fish darts away, and the rope and buoy are thrown overboard. The fish, of course, swims off with great velocity, diving to the bottom; but after a time, fatigued by the drag of the buoy, comes again to the surface. One of the fishermen then follows in a small boat, and, taking hold of the rope, draws the fish close up to him and kills it by means of a lance. A harpoon of a somewhat similar character is sometimes fired from a shoulder-gun, with or without a torpedo attachment. This method, however, is rarely used on our coasts for true fishes, being usually confined to the capture of whales. Porpoise shooting is practiced very largely by the Indians of Maine and New-Brunswick The weapons they use are muskets, loaded with buck-shot, and the islands of Campobello and Grand Manan are the principal hunting-grounds. In this pursuit two Indians go out in a canoe when the sea is calm and hunt for porpoises as for other wild game. When one is seen anywhere in the distance they row with all their skill and might directly toward the object, and, when sufficiently near, fire at the head of the porpoise as it comes above the surface. Being excellent marksmen, they almost invariably wound and stun the fish; but as it would quickly sink beyond reach if killed, a lance, with a long handle, is made use of to fasten to and hold the game, which is soon deposited in the bottom of the canoe. About the northern head of Grand Manan and in other favorable localities the canoes of the Indians may be seen scattered over the water by dozens upon a favorable day, watching for porpoises, the Summer season being spent in temporary encampments on the shore by Indians from various parts of the north-east coast of Maine and New-Brunswick.

The use of torpedoes in fishing hardly comes under the head of primitive devices, though it has been known for many years. It has lately become a very popular method of killing fish, and is practiced with much success on our Southern coast. The explosion of torpedoes under the water is used by poachers in England and Scotland for taking salmon and trout. The torpedo being sunk to the bottom is fired by means of a portable battery. Many fish are killed in this way, and it is extremely difficult, in fact, almost impossible, to detect the poacher who uses this ingenious device. In the trout ponds of New-Jersey, torpedoes are also being introduced.

LINE FISHING.

These various and ingenious methods, however, are of very little consequence compared to the use of the hook and line, nets, and weirs. Line fishing varies very much in its character, from the coarse heavy cord used in taking fish at great depth in the sea to the delicate apparatus for catching trout, salmon, striped bass, &c. The first mentioned is much the most important. It may consist either of the hand-line or the set-line. In the common use of the hand-line, a single line, with one or two hooks baited, is sunk to or near the bottom, or thrown to any distance by means of a weight, and managed from the shore, or from a boat anchored or moving slowly. In what is known as trawling, or trolling, for blue-fish, Spanish mackerel, striped bass, black bass, &c., the line is drawn rapidly over the surface of the water behind a sail-boat, either with or without bait, other than some shining substance to attract the attention of the fish. The line apparatus most effective, however, and in most general use, consists of what in the United States is called a "trawl-line," or "trot-line," and in England is known by the various names of "long line," "spillans," "spillar," or "bultow." This is composed of one long line from forty fathoms to several miles in length, which is anchored at each end to the bottom, the position of the ends being shown by buoys and short lines of about three feet attached at intervals of about seven or eight feet, with a hook at the other end. In some cases the hooks on a single line number as many as 5,000, although on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts there are usually from four hundred to eight hundred. The hooks are baited and the lines are allowed to remain down through a part of a tide. If set at half-tide they are sometimes overhauled at intervals of half an hour or an hour. When taken up for examination the fisherman, commencing at one end close to the buoy, lifts the main line to the surface and carries it along over the boat upon one side, which is hauled along under the line to the other end. The fish found upon the hooks are dropped into the boat by the man who pulls up the line, while a companion, as the line passes over the boat, puts new bait, if necessary, upon the hooks and drops them again into the water. In this way the trawl is traversed from one end to the other, and, under favorable circumstances, as soon as the operation has been performed it can be again repeated, the line being taken up in an opposite direction. The principal fish taken on our coast by this method are the cod, hake, haddock, and skate, the pollock swimming too near the surface to be attracted by the bait.

NETS.

Much more important to the fishing industry of the United States is the taking of fish by nets along the coast and in our lakes. Nets are ordinarily either movable or fixed. The simplest form of these is the well-known one, the "seine," which consists of a webbing of net-work, provided with floats or corks at the upper edges, and with leads of greater or less weight at the lower, and used to inclose a certain area of water, and, by bringing the ends together, either to a boat or on the shore, to secure the fish that may happen to be in the inclosure, unable or unwilling to escape. The seine varies in length from one sufficient to take a few minnows to the shad-seine of a mile in length, hauled in by a windlass worked by the power of horses or oxen or by a steam-engine. The "gill-net" is an equally simple form of net, and is generally fastened at one or both ends, and so arranged by varying the weight upon the lower edges that it shall float near the surface of the water at any intermediate depth, or near the bottom. When a net of this description is allowed to float with the tide it becomes a drift-net. Both forms are used very extensively on our coast, the drift-net perhaps more frequently for taking salmon, mackerel, and herring. Shad are also taken very largely in nets of this construction. Blue-fish and Spanish mackerel, though sometimes taken in gill and drift nets, are more frequently captured in the fixed apparatus.

The gill-net is used very largely in the fisheries of Lake Michigan. Its construction and the manner of using it are peculiar to lake fishing, and are rarely of the complicated nature of the gill-nets used on the coasts and on the St. Lawrence River. A very large gill-net in use on Lake Michigan by Mr. Milner, one of the best known of the lake fishermen, is described at length by that gentleman in Mr. Baird's report. We find that it is made of what is known as linen gilling twine or thread. Its width is from fifty to eighty-one inches, when stretched taut, having from twelve to eighteen meshes in the width, while its entire length is 270 feet. A light line is "seized" on along the outer edges of the net, called the seaming. Another, rather heavier line—the meter—is stretched along the seaming, and secured with seizings at intervals of a yard. The seaming is for the purpose of stretching the net, and the meter for strengthening it. The floats used are splinters of cedar, thirty inches long, about one and a fourth inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick. The weights used are small cobble stones weighing about one and a fourth pounds. In setting the nets, the stones and floats are attached on shore, and the nets, with the floats, are folded into bales on a tray, with the stones in another tray drawn up to the first. A "gang" of from eight to thirty-six nets are put in the boat, with three lines and two buoys. After reaching the fishing ground in from eighteen to seventy fathoms of water, a stone weighing from fifty to seventy pounds is tied on the ends of two lines, one a buoy line and the other a stretcher. The stone is lowered to the bottom, when a buoy is tied to the end of one line, and the end of a net to the stretcher. The boat is moved slowly ahead, while the gang of nets is paid out, one man throwing the stones and another the floats. The weights are so closely balanced to the buoyance of the floats, that the points are seen standing above water in a long line astern, while they slowly sink. When they come to the last net a line with a stone attached is tied on and lowered to the bottom, and to the upper end a buoy is fastened. These buoys have a flag-staff, with the flag six or seven feet above the surface. They guide the fishermen to the ends of the gang, and the two are often a mile apart. The nets are taken up by hauling in the line until the end of the net is reached, when they are drawn over a roller fixed in the bow of the boat, nets, fish, floats, and stones, passing in-board over the roller. The stones and floats are removed and piled in racks and trays, the fish taken out and thrown into the box, and the nets doubled into bundles. Picking out sticks and leaves, rinsing the nets and drying them on stakes set in a long row for the purpose, complete the work up to tying on floats and stones again. In the southern half of Lake Michigan the fishermen use a large boat, with five and six gangs to the boat, each gang having from twenty-five to thirty-six nets, and employing five men to the boat. In the northern half of the lake light Mackinaw boats are used, two or three men to the boat, and from two to four gangs of nets, with eight to twenty nets to the gang.

On the St. Lawrence River salmon are captured by a gill-net, known as a "stake-net," which is a net fence hung on stakes set about seven yards apart, in a line at right angles with the shore. This portion of the net is termed the "bar-net." At from ten to fifteen yards down the stream another row of stakes is set, each opposite a stake in the bar-net, and between these stakes a wing-net is stretched, having several yards of netting more than is necessary for the distance. This end is carried round in the form of a triangle, and held in position by poles lashed together at their ends. The free end of one pole is secured to the stake, and of the others to the seaming of the wing-net, and thus secured they float to the surface of the stream. The triangular portion of the wing or "hook," as it is called, is arranged so as to allow an opening between the end of the hook and the wing through which the salmon enter the triangle. The salmon swimming up the current come in contact with the bar-net, and, turning up to pass round it, find themselves opposed by the wing; they turn again up the stream, and are pretty certain to enter the hook, the netting of which hangs slack. In their efforts to escape they become gilled.

A net known as the "casting net" is in extensive use in Florida, the West Indies and elsewhere on the Southern Coast. This consists of a circle of netting, varying in diameter from four feet to fifteen or more, to the circumference of which are attached, at short intervals, leaden weights. There is a central opening in the net, usually constituted by a ferrule of bone or metal. One end of a long rope passes through this ferrule, and to it are attached numerous cords extending to the lead-rope. The net is used by gathering up the casting rope in a coil on one arm, and taking the net itself on the other. By a dexterous fling of the arm containing the net, this is thrown in such way as to spread out completely, and it is sometimes hurled to a distance of many feet, so as to fall perfectly flat on the surface of the water. The lead sinks immediately, forming a circular inclosure, and imprisoning any fish that happen to be under it at the time. The rope is then hauled in from the other end, causing the entire circumference to pucker inwardly, and the leads and puckered portion come together in a compact mass, in which the fish are entangled. Much skill is, of course, required for success in the use of this net; but it is very efficient in taking such fish as the mullet, which, when captured with the common seine, will leap over the cork line with the greatest ease and escape.

TRAPS, WEIRS, AND POUNDS.

In the United States by far the largest weight of market fish, with the exception of the cod, shad, and menhaden, is taken in the more elaborate constructions variously known as traps, pounds, heart-nets, weirs, and fykes. These may consist entirely of netting, of brush, or of laths, or a combination of two or more of these materials, the construction, in form and material, varying in different parts of our sea-coast or of the great lakes. The apparatus constructed of nets is used principally on the south side of New-England and on the lakes. One of the simplest forms is the trap-net, which is peculiar to the waters of Rhode Island, and especially to the Seaconnet River. This is merely an oblong square box of netting, varying from twenty to thirty fathoms in length, from five to ten in depth, and ten to fifteen in width. It is open at the inshore and upper ends, to one end of which is attached a leader running toward the shore, where it is fastened to an anchor or to some object. The lower edge of the leader is kept on the bottom by a chain or stones lashed to it, and the upper edge of both leader and trap is floated by corks, the netting therefore having a certain amount of swing with the tide. The mouth of the trap, or upper end, is kept for the time on the bottom by leads strung on a line, which line also runs across the top of the open end to prevent the trap from spreading. Here are two buoys of corks, with lines running to the bottom and attached to the leadline, one of which is caught by each boat, and the bottom of the trap pulled up to the gunwale, when the setting is caught by the men and distributed among them, each holding as much as he can handle, and keeping a sharp look-out that no opening be left for the fish to pass by them. The netting is now overhauled, and passes under the boats and to the bottom, while the fish are being "bunted" into the corner, where the pound is attached. When the fish are in great numbers they will sink the corks; otherwise the corks are sunk by an oar, and they pass over into the pound, or pocket. These traps are set on the 1st of May, and taken up about the 25th. They catch almost wholly scup and sea bass. The following is a rough estimate of the catch to one trap: Scup, 1,500 barrels; sea bass, 2,500 barrels; flat-fish, 1,000 barrels; tautog, 500 barrels; bass, 700 barrels; mackerel, 200 barrels; menhaden, sea-robins, bellows-fish, 200 barrels. Nineteen-twentieths of the fish are caught during the great run in five or ten days, from the 10th to the 20th of May, and two-thirds of the season's catch have been taken in forty-eight hours. It will be seen that this net requires the constant supervision of the fishermen, as there is nothing to prevent the fish from swimming out after they have gone around the circuit of the inclosure. It is therefore necessary to be on the watch, so as to raise the forward part of the net in time to prevent the escape of the fish. By this precaution the fish are gradually driven back and forced into the pocket, where they are kept until needed.

The heart-net or pound consists of three parts, the leader, heart, and bowl. Although it receives many modifications according to the fancy of the fisherman and the special conditions of the locality, a description of one in use at Waquoit, Mass., will give a very excellent idea of the general construction and methods of working the heart-pound. The success of the pound, in the first place, depends upon the fatal principle of fishes never to turn a sharp corner. A place is chosen for the pound where it is known that large schools are accustomed to swim parallel with the shore, and there a barrier is run out in a straight line. This barrier is called the "leader," and may be a stone wall, a fence of laths or of brush, or a net stretched on poles. At the end of this leader, and like a spear head on its handle, is constructed a heart-shaped inclosure or pound, having a narrow opening on either side next to the point of the leader. On its off-shore end this heart again opens into a circular enclosure called the "bowl." A school coasting along shore is suddenly stopped by the leader, and immediately the fish turn toward deep water, and, swimming parallel with the barrier, pass into the heart, whence there is no escape, save by a sharp backward turn, which, as before stated, is against their principle. Therefore they swim round and round, and pass into the bowl, where they are left by the tide, or, if the bowl be in deep water, they are hauled up by a net bottom. It remains only now to show how the fish are admitted to the bowl, and how the fatal door is closed on them. On either side of the entrance to the bowl stands a post, and, beside it, a long, slender pole, attached by rings to the post, but free to run up and down. The lower end of the pole is tied to the lower part of the bowl-net, and by pushing the pole down till it touches the bottom the net is held firmly down, and a gap being left in the side of the net at this point, a free entrance is made for the fish. The entrance is closed by pulling up the sliding poles till they bring the net to the surface of the water. The pound is "hauled" once a day, and always at slack water, because with a strong tide running east or west it is impossible to handle the bottom lines. The men pull out in two parties, of which one, in a large scow, passes round the outside of the bowl, casting off the bottom lines, while the other, in a yawl-boat, pushes inside the bowl, pulls up the sliding poles, and closes the entrance. The slackening of the bottom lines allows the bowl-net to hang free. The crew inside begin to haul up the bottom of this net in such a way as to work the fish toward one corner, letting the net, as it comes to the surface, pass under their boat, which is thus slowly drawn across the bowl toward the corner where the capture is to take place, and where the scow is already waiting outside.

A much more complicated arrangement of a heart-pound is in use in Lake Michigan and elsewhere in the great lakes. The additional complexity of the apparatus gives much less chance for the fish to escape when once in the bowl. An arrangement, differing somewhat in construction, but on the same general principle, largely in use from New-York to New-London, is called a fyke-net. All these various forms of heart-pounds are so arranged as to take fish from either side, whether with the ebb or the flood, although it is perhaps more common for the fish to run along the shores in the ebb of the tide rather than the flood. At the north of Cape Cod a different form of fixed apparatus is used. This is generally the weir proper, which is commonly constructed of brush, and usually takes the fish at low tide, either leaving them inclosed in a small basin from which they are seined, or causing them to be stranded on the bottom, where they are picked up. For herring fishing in the Bay of Fundy a very simple weir is used, built of piling and brush up to low-water mark, and of cotton twine-netting above. Into this the fish enter at high tide, through a narrow opening, and if the number of fish noticed as having come in is considerable, a gate of netting, suspended over the narrow entrance, is dropped, and the escape of the fish is cut off. As the tide falls the fish are gathered into the basin of the weir, from which they are drawn into a narrower space by means of the sein, and either handed out to the shore or dipped out into boats by means of large dip-nets. As many as from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty hogsheads of herring are frequently captured in this way in a single tide. An ingenious apparatus, called the "spring weir," is made use of in certain portions of Massachusetts Bay, and in some of the bays along the coast of Maine, where there is a very narrow entrance to a harbor, easily capable of being closed. This is so arranged as to drop flat to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide. At high water this is lifted up and worked from the shore by means of powerful capstans and ropes, forming an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and taken in large numbers, including shad, herring, salmon, and many other kinds of fish.

Although not coming under the classes of fishing we have enumerated, this account would be incomplete without a description of a singular method employed in New-York Harbor for trapping the *Morrhua pruinosa*, or "tom-cod." A sufficient quantity of good rye or wheat straw is gathered into a sheaf and firmly tied in the middle. After being weighted with bricks or iron the ends of the sheaf are loosely tied, a rope is attached, and the bundle lowered to the bottom of the water, where it is allowed to remain for a few days until the fish become accustomed to its presence, after which it may be examined once or twice daily. In good localities the straw in the interstices will be literally crammed with fish. Whether they enter the straw for its warmth or for the friction received in their efforts, it is impossible to say. These traps are among the most successful methods of capturing certain fish, and are generally set near wharves or rafts of timber.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address

CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

PARIS.—NOUVEAUTES.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed, noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FROM THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF BONNET, PONSON, &c., THE VERY FIRST NOVELTIES OF FANCY SILKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING AND DELIVERING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for one year. For full particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SCOTCH PIPE WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Brookline Water Commissioners up to 5 P. M. of June 1, for supplying about 4,000 linear feet of Scotch stoneware pipe, two feet inside diameter, with collar-joints, to be delivered during July and August, 1874, at wharf in Boston. Address C. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FEEODORA LOWIC and KATHARINA THORNSKY, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 1, 1874.

PRENTICE & MATHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice—The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the 24th day of April, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

PRENTICE & MATHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
ap25-1aw6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, New-York County.—HATTIE A. CROWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. CROWELL, defendant.—Summons, for relief.—To the defendant, William P. Crowell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

EDMUND YENNI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap25-1aw6wS*

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

DR. ISAAC E. TAYLOR (HAVING RETURNED from Europe,) has removed to his own residence, No. 7 East 36th st.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, May 30, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DOCK.—ON AND AFTER May 30, the steamers of the White Star Line will sail from Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West 10th st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN..........June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Tuesday, June 2	Anglia, Thursday...June 11
Trinacria, Thurs'y...June 4	Australia, Saturday, June 13
Macedonia, Sat'day, June 6	Victoria, Tuesday...June 16
Utopia, Tuesday....June 9	Italia, Thursday....June 18

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........June 8
ATLAS..........June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........June 3
ANDES..........June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE..........Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE..........Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, May 30, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........July 7, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........June 11
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........June 18

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, May 30.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND......June 20	COLINA..........June 6
NEDERLAND......July 11	SWITZERLAND.....July 4

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND......May 27	SWITZERLAND....June 10
CYBELE.........June 24	COLINA..........July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$90	Second Cabin..........$60
Steerage..........25	Prepaid Certificates..........25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.	Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P.M.
Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M.	Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, June 10, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. T. KLUGKIST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship the RHEIN, Capt. E. BUCKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, May 30.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

LABRADOR, GREENLAND, AND ICELAND—In time for the Millennial Celebration—The fast-sailing clipper schooner MARY D. LEACH, Atkins, master, will leave on or about June 10 for above places, for a three months' pleasure trip, one month in Iceland.

She has two cabins, accommodating easily eight passengers, and being a fast sailer, it is confidently expected she will make the run out within twenty days. Persons in pursuit of health or pleasure will find this the most attractive trip of the year.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to

B. J. WENBERG, No. 31 Old slip.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for 2,000, 1,000, or 500 people. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

STEAM-BOATS.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesd'y, 27th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesd'y, 27th..6:00 P. M.
Thursday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th....6:30 P. M.
Friday, 29th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.......6:30 P. M.
Saturday, 30th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th...7:00 P. M.
Monday, June 1..3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1..7:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 2d........3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.......7:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing June 1) leave Vestry st. pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the following is a description of the respective names used and private mark or marks branded or stamped by the undersigned (respectively engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors) on their respective butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, quarter-casks, and kegs, and this is filed under and in pursuance of an act entitled an "Act in relation to the sale, use, and disposition of butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, or kegs used in the manufacture of malt liquor," passed April 22, 1864, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, Session laws of 1864.

Manufacturers' Name.	Brand and Stamp.
FLANAGAN & WALLACE.	H. Howard & Co., Cornwall, N. Y. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. Wm. R. Lawrence & Co., New-York. B. Johnston, New-York. Jessup, Cole & Postley, N. Y. H. Howard & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. R. Cole & Co., New-York. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., New-York. Flanagan & Wallace, N. Y.
DAVID JONES.	D. Jones, New-York.
C. P. HAWKINS.	C. P. Hawkins, N. Y.
HADDOCK & LANGDON.	Read Bros., Troy, N. Y. M. P. Read, New-York. T. T. Read, New-York. Haddock & Langdon, N. Y.
TRACY & RUSSELL.	E. Tracy, Lansingburgh. Tracy & Russell, New-York. A. McLachlan, N. Y. H. Bowler, Troy, N. Y.
MACPHERSON SMITH & DONALD SMITH.	Smith & Brother, N. Y. MacPherson Smith & Donald Smith.
HENRY F. COX.	H. F. Cox, New-York. H. F. Cox, Jersey City. S. Wescott, New-York.
HENRY FERRIS & SONS.	Henry Ferris, New-York. H. Ferris & Son, New-York. Ferris & Son, New-York. H. Ferris, New-York, Steam Ale. H. Ferris & Sons, N. Y.
BETZ & CO.	Betz & Co. Clausen & Betz.
T. C. LYMAN & CO.	Henry Howard, New-York. T. C. Lyman & Co., New-York.
MILBANK BROTHERS.	Milbank Bros., New-York. C. & S. Milbank, New-York. Millbank.
T. BEVERIDGE & CO.	J. Bevridge & Co., Newburgh. T. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
AMSDELL BROS.	Amsdell Bros., Albany.
CLAUSEN & BAUR.	Clausen & Baur, New-York.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS.	P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark.
HOWARD & FULLER.	Howard & Fuller, Brooklyn.
M. VASSAR & CO.	M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie Ale.
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	G. & D., N. Y. J. G. Gottsberger, New-York.
H. CLAUSEN & SON.	H. Clausen, New-York. H. Clausen & Son, New-York. H. C. & Son, N. Y. H. Clausen & Son, N. Y. Henry Clausen, New-York.
W. A. MILES & CO.	Wm. B. Miles, New-York. W. B. & A. Miles, New-York. W. A. Miles & Co., New-York.
JOHN F. ROTTMANN.	Rottman & Eckhoff, N. Y. J. F. Rottmann, N. Y. Atlantic Brewery.
TAYLOR & SON.	Taylor & Son, Albany Imperial Ale. J. Taylor & Sons, Albany Imperial Ale.
HERMANN KOEHLER.	H. Koehler, N. Y.